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CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting Turkey.

PART XIX.

[E 206/206/44] No. 1.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received January 13.)

(No. 9.)

Sir, *Constantinople, January 9, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Captain Rassih Bey, ex-commander of the Turkish cruiser "Yavouz," who is now working with the Levant Iron and Machinery Company (Limited), called on the commercial secretary a few days ago to say that the Turkish Government had instructed Ferit Bey to make tentative enquiries regarding the possibility of His Majesty's Government supplying a cruiser to Turkey. The idea of the Turkish Government was apparently to obtain either a cruiser already in commission which His Majesty's Government might be willing to dispose of, or one under construction.

2. Rassih Bey went on to state that the General Staff regret having placed an order with Italy, though they were obliged to do so, seeing that Greece had placed an order for destroyers in Italian yards. (This statement hardly seems to tally with the fact that the Turkish order was placed first.)

3. The commercial secretary gained the impression that the object of Rassih Bey's visit was to enlist support for any action taken by Ferit Bey. He is apparently unaware that as a signatory of the Washington Agreement His Majesty's Government may not dispose of warships except for breaking-up purposes, and that at the present no cruisers are being built for foreign Governments. I have, nevertheless, thought it well to report on his conversation with Colonel Woods, in case it is desired to do something to meet the wishes of the Turkish Government in this matter.

I have, &c.

GEORGE R. CLERK.

[E 323/323/44] No. 2.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received January 20.)

(No. 13.)

Sir, *Angora, January 14, 1930.*

YOU may remember that when I had the honour of seeing you early last month I was charged with a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to ask for your support in obtaining for Turkey a semi-permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations, in the event of her applying for membership of the League.

2. Tevfik Rüştü had told me that the reason for his request was personal. The Assembly was not enamoured of the idea of Turkey joining the League of Nations, which was thought to be simply a political instrument of the great Powers, and though he himself knew well enough that the idea was wrong and was anxious to see Turkey a

member, he feared that he would be unable to persuade his fellow-countrymen unless he could show that Turkey joined on specially favoured terms. What his Excellency did not say, but what was, I imagine, even more in his mind, was that he could not face the sneers of Moscow unless he could describe Turkey's adherence to the League as the League imploring Turkey to join, and paying her with a seat on the Council for doing so.

3. When I saw the Minister for Foreign Affairs last night I expected him to ask what was the result of his appeal to you, but in the hour and a half's conversation which he vouchsafed to me he never once mentioned the League, and I therefore remained equally silent. Nor do I propose to refer to the subject unless the Minister for Foreign Affairs does so himself. In that case, I propose to reply on the lines of Sir E. Drummond's semi-official letter to Mr. Cadogan of the 9th December last, namely, that while you would no doubt, when the time comes, give your sympathetic consideration to the claims of Turkey to a semi-permanent seat on the Council, it is not possible for you to express any opinion, encouraging or otherwise, in advance, since, according to the regulations, re-election to the Council can only be sought after the expiry of three years as an ordinary non-permanent member of the Council, and everything must therefore depend on what happens during or after such three years' membership.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

[E 324/324/44] No. 3.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received January 20.)

(No. 14.)

Sir, *Angora, January 14, 1930.*

HAVING been confined to my bed by a chill, I was not able to see the Minister for Foreign Affairs on my return from leave until yesterday evening.

2. I found his Excellency as discursive as ever, though during the hour and a half his eloquence endured not much of real importance emerged.

3. The most interesting part of his discourse was his reference to M. Karakhan's visit. His Excellency practically admitted that Moscow had for some time been made uneasy by Turkey's "Occidental" leanings and that Karakhan's visit had been inspired by this feeling. The resultant renewal of the Turco-Russian Treaty, with its new mutual obligation not to make political agreements with the immediate neighbours of the other country without its consent, had, according to Tevfik Rüstü, completely soothed Russian suspicions, while it contained nothing contrary to the Turkish policy, openly professed and steadfastly pursued, of friendship all round with those who were ready to be friends. It was unthinkable that Turkey ever would make a political agreement with Poland or Roumania directed against Russia, for to do so would at once invite a Russian attack, but if it pleased Moscow to see this stated in a political instrument, Turkey was quite ready to oblige.

4. Tevfik Rüstü's manner was that of a man who has got out of a rather difficult situation cheaper than he hoped, and confirmed the impression recorded in Mr. Edmonds's despatch No. 491 of the 20th December last—an impression shared by my French colleague—that M. Karakhan had arrived with something much further-reaching in his portfolio, and had to content himself with the new treaty and a promise of a return visit from Tevfik Rüstü to Moscow in the course of this year. I find that my German colleague looks on the treaty as a considerable success for the Soviet Government, which has, he thinks, always had a lurking fear of a Roumanian-Polish-Turkish combination, and, as his great ambition was to be Ambassador in Moscow, he may be presumed to speak with some of an expert's authority, but I cannot say that I share his view.

5. The Minister for Foreign Affairs concluded his remarks about Russia by expressing the fervent hope that our newly re-established relations with Moscow would prosper and not be lightly broken again. The way to treat Russia, he said in effect, was by kindness, for she felt herself a pariah among the nations and was grateful for a friendly hand, but bitter against, and suspicious of, those who kept aloof. And as for Communist propaganda, that should be dealt with purely as a matter for the police, as was done in Turkey, not as a political question. Russian Communists often tried to

get to work in Turkey and were promptly suppressed by the police, but Angora never thought of complaining to Moscow, and political relations remained quite undisturbed. It seemed idle to point out to his Excellency that Russian intensity of purpose and Russian methods of propaganda differed considerably in the case of Turkey and in that of the British Empire.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

[A 582/8/45] No. 4.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received January 21.)

(No. 15.)

Sir, *Angora, January 14, 1930.*

IN the course of conversation yesterday evening, the Minister for Foreign Affairs asked for my views on the suggested Mediterranean Locarno. I replied that my views were of the smallest importance and that, for that reason, I had not devoted much thought to the question, but that, speaking quite objectively, any arrangements which tended to suppress naval rivalry in the Mediterranean would be to the good, though the question did not seem to be one that appertained to, or could conveniently be hung on to, the forthcoming Naval Conference in London. "But," said Tevfik Rüstü, "how about the Black Sea? Is that part of the Mediterranean?" I said, in my view, no, but his Excellency maintained that no Mediterranean Pact could leave the Black Sea out of account, and certainly Turkey could not.

2. I venture to record this part of our conversation, not because of its intrinsic importance, which is of the slightest, but because it throws an illuminating light on the Turkish obsession with Russia. The Soviet Government may be Turkey's best friend, but it is also Turkey's most dangerous potential enemy, and Turkey never forgets it.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

[E 326/282/44] No. 5.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received January 20.)

(No. 17.)

Sir, *Constantinople, January 15, 1930.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 274 of the 20th June last, relative to the Turkish budget for the financial year 1929–30, I have the honour to inform you that the Government estimates for the coming financial year, starting on the 1st June next, have now been presented to the Assembly for consideration.

2. Revenue for the financial year 1930–31 is estimated at £T. 222,992,000 and expenditure at £T. 222,834,330, the estimates thus providing for a surplus of £T. 157,670.

3. On the revenue side of the budget, the estimates provide for an increase of £T. 2,446,000 as compared with the current financial year. An increase of £T. 5,800,000 is budgeted for in the customs receipts, which for 1929–30 were estimated to bring in £T. 35 million, and small increases are shown in the yield of various other taxes, but these surpluses are offset in some measure by an estimated decrease of £T. 1,500,000 in the yield of the salt monopoly and by other decreases of minor importance.

4. The estimated increase of nearly 6 million liras in the customs receipts is somewhat surprising. It is true that, although the customs duties were considerably increased on the 1st October last, the full effects of this change have so far been discounted in some degree by the tariff limitations imposed on Turkey by various commercial treaties which have still to expire. The new tariffs will only be fully applied at the beginning of the next financial year, and it is *primâ facie* logical to assume that an increase in revenue will then be obtained. In practice, however, it is very doubtful whether the higher duties will do more than compensate the Treasury for the inevitable falling off in the volume of imports.

5. Many articles are so heavily taxed under the new tariffs as to extinguish practically all demand, whilst others are subjected to such protective rates that the creation or extension of local industries is bound to result. Moreover, the vigorous campaign now waged by the Government to promote the use of native produce and materials, if persisted in, will still further reduce the volume of foreign imports. These factors, though undoubtedly beneficial to the economic health of the country, are likely to upset the calculations of the Minister of Finance.

6. The estimates of expenditure for the coming financial year show an increase of £T. 2,425,849 as compared to 1929–30.

7. The following are the principal allocations on the side of expenditure:—

	£T.	Percentage of Total.
Debit—External debts	15,005,447	6·9
Repurchase of Anatolian Railway ...	3,932,470	1·6
Interior loan, fleet lottery, &c. ...	1,774,538	0·8
Pensions	12,354,136	5·5
	33,066,591	14·8
National Defence—		
Army	56,369,208	
Aviation	1,215,980	
Marine	6,186,354	
Military factories	4,842,489	
Cartography	681,026	
	69,295,057	31·0
Gendarmerie	9,065,738	
Police	4,529,984	
Total	82,890,779	37·2

The estimates for national defence, exclusive of gendarmerie and police, are relatively slightly less than those of the current financial year, which represented 31·4 per cent. of the total budget.

Public Works: £T. 34,006,000, 15·2 per cent., as against 15·3 per cent. in 1929–30.

Education: £T. 8,137,233, 3·6 per cent., as against 3·7 per cent. in 1929–30.

8. The remaining departmental estimates follow closely the votes for the current financial year and present no particular features of interest.

I have, &c.
(For the Ambassador),
W. S. EDMONDS.

[A 730/8/45] No. 6.

Mr. A. Henderson to Sir G. Clerk (Constantinople).

(No. 3.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, January 22, 1930.*

YOUR telegram No. 4 of 20th January.

Turkish Ambassador called upon me this afternoon to represent unfortunate impression created in the mind of his Government by our reply to the French memorandum.

I explained to Ferid Bey that his Government were under a complete misapprehension in interpreting reply as indicating an intention on the part of His Majesty's Government to exclude Turkey from participation in a discussion affecting the Mediterranean. His Majesty's Government fully recognised the interest of Turkey in the Mediterranean, and the Turkish Government might rest assured that no

formal deliberation and certainly no decision in regard to a political problem of such importance could take place without full consultation with all the Mediterranean Powers, including Turkey.

Ferid Bey thanked me for this explanation, which he said he felt sure would be satisfactory to his Government.

[A 752/8/45] No. 7.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received January 28.)

(No. 22.)
Sir, *Angora, January 15, 1930.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 15 of the 14th instant, I have the honour to report that various heads of missions whom I have seen here tell me that the Minister for Foreign Affairs asked them for their opinion on the proposed Mediterranean Pact and the intention underlying it.

2. My colleagues seem to have all replied more or less to the same effect, that it seemed to them to be an effort of the French Government to come to an arrangement with Italy to safeguard their respective interests without having to compete in naval construction, but that, as Italy appeared to be unwilling to embark on the discussion, the project would probably be accorded a first-class funeral and then quietly dropped. Should this be the case, Tevfik Rüstü will, I think, be disappointed, for I have the impression that he saw in the project, when first mooted, a chance for some "occidental" lime-light being thrown on himself. He had evidently started to prepare his thesis for the conference at which the plan would have to be discussed, that thesis being, as he told the German Ambassador, that there should be three categories of naval Powers—first, Powers such as Great Britain and America; second, France and Italy; third, such Powers as Spain, Turkey and Greece; and that in each category there should be parity of global tonnage. I gathered from M. Nadolny that Tevfik Rüstü, contrary to what he implied when speaking to me, was prepared to include Turkish naval requirements in the Black Sea in such parity. And I have no doubt that it has also been in his mind that Russia would have to be a party to such a conference.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK

[E 483/463/44] No. 8.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received January 27.)

(No. 26.)
Sir, *Angora, January 16, 1930.*

WITH reference to Mr. Edmonds's despatch No. 474 of the 4th December last, I have the honour to report that I gather from the new Greek Minister here, who made his first official call upon me this morning, that once more the Turkish and Greek difficulties are on the point of settlement.

2. The basis of this settlement is, I understand, as follows:—

Out of the £500,000 ear-marked originally by the Greek Government as compensation for an eventual settlement in favour of Greece, £150,000 is to be paid to Greeks in Constantinople (*Turkish subjects*) for the sequestration of their property in Asia Minor; £150,000 will be paid to Turks (*Greek citizens*) in Thrace in compensation of their properties there taken by the Greek Government for the settlement of refugees; and £150,000, the estimated difference in the value of goods and property seized on either side, is to be paid to those former Turkish owners of property in Greece who now live in Turkey. In practice, this last £150,000 is to be diminished by £25,000, owing to the settlement reached in the thorny question of the Greek holders of pre-war Turkish passports, whom the present Turkish Government have not allowed to return to Turkey for the liquidation of their affairs. The value of the property of these people has been estimated at £50,000 and each Government undertakes to give £25,000.

There remains the question of the properties of "exchangeables." Both Governments appear to have come to the conclusion that there is no possibility of arriving at a just estimate of the value of these properties and they have agreed to

consider the claims of both sides as balancing one another. But, in order to protect the Greek Government from its own public opinion, it has been arranged that the question is to be submitted for decision to the neutral members of the Mixed Exchange Commission, who will then say that they are incompetent to advise, since they have no facts on which to base a decision, and the question will thereupon be dropped. A small cloud has arisen on the fair horizon as regards this point, for while the two existing foreign members of the commission, M. Rivas Vicuna and M. Holstadt, are, it seems, ready to act in this way, the new member, M. Andersen, who has just been appointed by the League of Nations to succeed the late General de Lara, shows signs of being less amenable. In the general interests of both countries, it is to be hoped that M. Andersen's judicial morality will not remain too rigid.

3. The Greek Minister told me that, as soon as the settlement was definite, which would, he hoped, be within a fortnight, M. Venizelos would pay an official visit to Angora.

4. I have sent a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Athens.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

[A 407/8/45] No. 9.

Mr. A. Henderson to Mr. Ramsay (Athens).

(No. 65.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 27, 1930.*

THE Greek Minister, accompanied by M. Papadatos, Under-Secretary of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, was received by Sir R. Vansittart on the 13th instant.

2. After references to Graeco-Bulgarian relations, which have been recorded in a separate despatch, the conversation turned to Graeco-Turkish relations. Both the Greek Minister and M. Papadatos stated that the Greek Government were anxious to reach an agreement on naval matters with Turkey. This might be difficult if Greece were left to negotiate alone with Turkey, but might indeed be feasible if both these countries were included in any discussion that might result from the suggestion made in the French memorandum of the 20th December on naval disarmament regarding the desirability of a Mediterranean Pact. The Greek Minister and M. Papadatos added that they believed M. Briand would welcome the participation of Greece and Turkey in any such discussion.

3. Sir R. Vansittart replied that the position in regard to the Mediterranean question was as indicated in the French memorandum and the reply which His Majesty's Government had returned to it on the 10th January. The question was not on the agenda of the London Naval Conference. Nevertheless, the point of view expressed by the Greek Minister and M. Papadatos was fully understood and would not be forgotten by His Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
ARTHUR HENDERSON.

[A 753/8/45] No. 10.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received January 28.)

(No. 29.)

Sir, *Angora, January 18, 1930.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 22 of the 15th instant, relative to the suggested Mediterranean Pact, I have the honour to report that the Minister for Foreign Affairs appears to have been considerably perturbed by the reply of His Majesty's Government to the memorandum of the French Government of the 20th December last.

2. His Excellency, who dined at my house on Wednesday, told me on his arrival that he had learnt that a statement, issued by His Majesty's Government in connexion with the London Naval Conference, referred to the Mediterranean Pact

as a matter which could be discussed at Geneva, since all the Mediterranean Powers were members of the League of Nations. He had accordingly telegraphed instructions to Ferit Bey to ask the Foreign Office at once what this meant, for the Turkish Government looked upon itself as very much a Mediterranean Power.

3. As I had no knowledge of the statement in question, nothing about it having appeared either in so much of the Government wireless as had reached me from Constantinople or in the Turkish press, I was at a disadvantage in attempting to answer the Minister, and could not say more than that I was sure that a satisfactory explanation would be forthcoming and even more sure that nothing derogatory to Turkey's position as a Mediterranean Power was intended. At this point, dinner was announced, and Tevfik Rüstü had no opportunity of reverting to the subject again.

4. For my part, I thought it wiser, in my ignorance of the precise form of the statement to which the Minister for Foreign Affairs objected and of the explanation that might have been made to Ferit Bey, to leave the question alone until I was more fully informed. Nor did it seem to me necessary to trouble you with Tevfik Rüstü's observations to me, since I assumed that you would have already heard them from the Turkish Ambassador and said all that was necessary to his Excellency. It therefore seemed to me better to wait until the Foreign Minister expressed himself satisfied or the reverse with the information furnished to him by Ferit Bey.

5. It was only this morning that the "Times" of the 13th January reached me with the text of the British memorandum, on perusal of which I felt still more the desirability of avoiding discussion here until I had heard what passed in London. I am accordingly leaving for Constantinople this evening and do not propose to return to Angora until the end of next week, by which time I hope to have the reply from the Foreign Office to Ferit Bey's enquiry.

6. Although, of course, no slight on Turkey was intended, the reaction of Tevfik Rüstü to the British memorandum is what I should expect, for its wording is such as to arouse his most tender susceptibilities. Nothing could be more galling to him than to see it implied in a British official document that His Majesty's Government do not consider Turkey as a Mediterranean Power. The gloss that he and others in Angora would put on this seeming obliviousness to Turkey's importance would be that Great Britain, in spite of pleasant phrases and friendly gestures, is, even if not at heart still hostile to Turkey, quite indifferent to Turkey's existence and looks upon this country as a negligible factor in British policy—a bitter pill for the creators of modern Turkey to digest. This may sound exaggerated, but equally so are the sensibilities of the Turkish Government.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

[E 465/465/44] No. 11.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received January 27.)

(No. 33.)

Sir, *Constantinople, January 22, 1930.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 53 of the 5th February last, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith my annual report on the heads of missions in Turkey in 1929.

2. The work of building Embassies and Legations continues steadily. The Polish Legation, a large building in the style of a Russian or Polish country mansion of the time Alexander I, rather effective but badly situated, is practically finished, and the Minister is expected to take up his residence there when he returns from leave towards the end of this month. A huge Persian Embassy, perched on a hill to which at present there is no road, is nearly finished, while the contractor is confident that the more modest house of His Majesty's Embassy will be ready by the beginning of next winter. In short, Angora is now definitely the capital of Turkey, and the Diplomatic Body is being more and more permanently established there. Material conditions of residence, lighting, roads, water, gas and electricity are now as good as, or even better than, those in Constantinople, but facilities for the ordinary amenities and distractions of life, theatres, music, books, golf and intelligent society, are still woefully lacking, while the cost of living is far higher than that in

Constantinople and the food supply inferior. Still, the day has come when it is unnecessary to chronicle further the progress of Angora, which can now be taken as the definite home of the missions accredited to the Turkish Government.

I have, &c.

GEORGE R. CLERK.

Enclosure in No. 11.

Report on Heads of Foreign Missions.

AMBASSADORS.

Russia.

M. Jacques Souritz, fully accredited Ambassador, presented his credentials on the 13th June, 1923. As soon as the reopening of diplomatic relations with His Majesty's Government was practically assured, M. Souritz made a point of showing his desire for renewing our personal relations, a desire to which I have willingly responded, for he is intelligent, his inner knowledge of the Turkish Government is probably better than that of any other diplomatist here and it is always possible to discuss with him the questions dividing our two countries in an objective and reasonable manner.

As doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, M. Souritz is not altogether satisfactory, for his Government's desire to pose as Turkey's first and special friend precludes him from joining the other heads of missions in offering any unwelcome representations to the Turkish Government.

M. Souritz is married to a pleasant Russian *bourgeoise*, who has little or no bolshevism in her composition.

Germany.

(Herr Rudolf Nadolny, fully accredited Ambassador, presented credentials on the 31st March, 1925. Herr Nadolny is little loved either by the Turks or his staff or his colleagues. His overbearing tactlessness estranges the Turks, his lack of consideration estranges his staff, while these qualities added to a doubtful loyalty naturally do not endear him to his colleagues. So far as Turkey is concerned, he will go down to history as one of the chief protagonists of new Angora, whither the German Embassy was officially transferred in December 1928. 1928.)

Italy.

M. Luca Orsini Baroni, who had held the post of Italian Ambassador in Turkey with much success since November 1925, was transferred to Berlin in December. His successor, Baron Pompeo Aloisi, whose last post has been Tokyo, has not yet arrived in Turkey, and the Embassy is in charge of the counsellor, M. Armando Koch. M. Koch, who is married, is of French extraction, an ardent, almost militant, Fascist. He is intelligent and voluble, and a source of copious, if sometimes inaccurate, information.

United States of America.

The Honourable Joseph Grew, fully accredited Ambassador, presented his credentials on the 12th October, 1927, after the signature of the agreement between the United States and Turkey, which made it possible for the former Government to replace its High Commissioner, Admiral Bristol, by an Ambassador. The change has been, from our point of view, all to the good. Mrs. Grew and the two daughters are, like the Ambassador, pleasant and good to look upon, and have made a welcome addition to Constantinople society.

(Mr. Grew is a loyal colleague and a great gentleman, and is deservedly respected alike by the Turks and by the American and foreign communities. 1928.)

Afghanistan.

General Gulam Djeilani Khan, who had come to this country as Minister in February 1926, was promoted to Ambassadorial rank after King Amanullah's visit to Turkey in May 1928. When King Amanullah fled from Afghanistan, the

Ambassador proceeded to join him in Italy after publishing in the Turkish press a manifesto against British policy in his country. Though he subsequently returned to Turkey after Nadir Khan was proclaimed King, he is not to remain as Ambassador. It is said that the post will be given to one of Nadir Khan's brothers. The position of the Embassy is still, however, in an indeterminate condition.

France.

Count Charles de Chambrun, fully accredited Ambassador, presented his credentials on the 28th September, 1928. He deserves the gratitude of his Government for his achievements in the past year. On his arrival in this country he found himself faced with the problem of settling the Turco-Syrian frontier question, a task which, in view of the uncompromising attitude of the Turkish Government, seemed well-nigh hopeless. Nevertheless, he succeeded, and not only did the Turks go far to meet the French demands, but the general relations of the two countries are to-day far more cordial than they were a year ago. It would be niggardly to deny to M. de Chambrun his share of the credit in achieving these satisfactory results.

It was understood, on M. de Chambrun's arrival in this country, that he would spend the major part of his time in Angora. Nevertheless, he has tended to drift back to Constantinople, except when serious negotiations with the Turkish Government make his presence in Angora indispensable. The French Government have not yet embarked upon the construction of a proper Embassy at Angora.

M. de Chambrun, who is unmarried, is a pleasant and cultivated colleague who makes a point of doing service to the spirit of Anglo-French friendship.

Persia.

His Highness Mohammed Ali Khan Feruki, fully accredited Ambassador, presented his credentials on the 21st October, 1928. Feruki Khan, who, in addition to being Ambassador in Turkey, is Persia's representative to the League of Nations, did his utmost, but in vain, to avoid being permanently posted to this country. The long-drawn-out negotiations for a frontier agreement disgusted him with the Turkish Republic and all its ways. Owing to his frequent absences and the remoteness of the Persian Embassy in Stambul, I do not see much of Feruki Khan, but what I do see I like.

MINISTERS.

Roumania.

The Roumanian Government decided in June, for reasons of economy, to recall M. Georges Filality from Turkey, and the Legation has since been directed by a Chargé d'Affaires. It has recently been reported, however, that a new Minister is to be appointed in the person of M. Mitilineu, the present Minister in Vienna.

Hungary.

(M. Tahy de Tahvar et Tarkeo, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 5th May, 1924.

M. de Tahy's impatience of the ways of the Turk does not diminish. 1928.)

Austria.

(M. Auguste Kral, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 11th November, 1924. I have nothing to add to my predecessor's estimate of M. Kral, who, with his wife and grown-up daughter, are pleasant enough colleagues, though inclined to stop on at luches and dinners long after the other guests, who are waiting for them to leave first, have ceased to enjoy themselves. 1927.)

Sweden.

(M. Wallenberg, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 1st August, 1925. M. Wallenberg has lost no opportunity of airing his Turcophil views or encouraging his countrymen to enlarge their connexions with the country he apiears to admire so much.

His wife's homeliness is to some extent made up for by her unheralded and extensive charity. 1927.)

Spain.

(Don Juan Servert y Vest, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 3rd August, 1925. I regret that I have had but little contact with the hermit of Buyuk-Déré, but, at such times as I have seen him, M. Servert has appeared to be pleasant and jovial. 1927.)

Netherlands.

(Baron de Welderen Rengers, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 5th August, 1925. Sir R. Lindsay reported on Baron Rengers in the following terms:—

"(Baron Rengers's last post was at Rome. Unlike the majority of one's diplomatic colleagues in Constantinople, he bears the hall-mark of a diplomatist *de carrière*. He does not approve of Constantinople as a post. He is fond of wine, and after dinner can be very diverting. Owing to the Dutch Legation being in charge of Austrian interests he has a certain amount of work to do, otherwise most of his time is spent in frequenting places where he can get the opportunity of a drink or of seeing a pretty woman. 1923.)

"(A lascivious fellow; a light weight. Mme. Rengers talks too much about her domestic difficulties. 1924.)"

I agree with my predecessor"s estimate. 1927.)

Czechoslovakia.

(M. Milos Kobr, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 18th January, 1926. M. Kobr retains his love of a horse and of physical robustness, and Mme. Kobr still continues to cook the cakes for her fortnightly receptions during the Angora season. 1928.)

Bulgaria.

(M. Theodore Pavloff, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 5th May, 1927. M. Pavloff and his wife are favourable representatives of their country. He was, I understand, at one time a member of the Turkish Assembly in the Committee of Union and Progress days, an experience that no doubt helps him in his task. 1927.)

Denmark.

M. Otto Carl Mohr, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 2nd April, 1928.

Though I have found M. Mohr a friendly colleague, I confess I find it difficult entirely to forget the unsavoury reputation that he brought with him from Rio. M. Mohr has enlarged the Danish Legation at Constantinople, and entertains on a larger scale than the majority of the heads of missions. He is married to a pleasant-mannered, flaxen-haired lady, who is said to have inherited considerable wealth from her two former husbands.

Belgium.

(M. Louis Leclercq presented his credentials as fully accredited Minister on the 11th June, 1928. M. Leclercq was formerly counsellor in Rome, where he acquired a devotion to all the amenities of town life, which—were it not for the distraction of bridge—would make his annual four months' solitude at Angora rather hard for him to bear. He is simple and very friendly and is unmarried. 1928.)

Poland.

(M. C. Olszowski presented his credentials as fully qualified Minister on the 25th October, 1928. M. Olszowski hoped to be compensated for his transfer from Berlin to Angora by obtaining Ambassadorial rank. This hope has not yet been fulfilled, but the Minister continues to talk politics and Mme. Olszowska remains cheerful. 1928.)

Egypt.

(Ibrahim Ratib Bey, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 25th October, 1928. Ibrahim Ratib Bey belongs to one of Egypt's wealthiest families, of Turkish origin. He showed pronounced pro-Turkish sympathies in 1914, and was a brother in arms of the Ghazi during the Dardanelles campaign. On his return to Egypt he became an ardent Zaghlulist. He is extremely civilised, talks excellent French, and is married to an attractive Turkish lady. Ibrahim Ratib Bey is also accredited to Sofia and Bucharest. 1928.)

Switzerland.

(M. Henri Martin has been raised to the rank of Minister and presented his credentials on the 11th November, 1928.

While in Angora M. Martin is invaluable for obtaining information on points of detail and prides himself on the number of despatches which he writes to Berne; at Constantinople he is driven to circularise his colleagues: while on leave he breeds dogs in England. M. Martin would like to be taken for an Englishman. 1928.)

Vatican.

(At such times as I have met Mgr. Rotta he has shown himself to be affable and friendly. He is shrewd and credited with a good insight into Turkish affairs and character. 1927.)

Greece.

M. J. Papa was replaced in the course of the year by M. Polychroniadis, who arrived from Belgrade, his previous post, in November, and presented his letters of credence on the 30th November. I have only just met M. Polychroniadis, who is said to be tactful and conciliatory. He is married to a Serbian lady.

Iraq.

Sabih Bey Nishat died in July and was succeeded by Rauf Bey Chadirchi, a prominent Bagdad lawyer, who had previously held Cabinet office. Rauf Bey presented his credentials on the 29th December. From the little I have yet seen of him I am favourably impressed.

CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

Japan.

The Japanese Embassy has been directed by a Chargé d'Affaires throughout the year. Mr. Ashida was succeeded in this capacity in November by Mr. Hioji Nihei. A new Ambassador has now been appointed, Mr. Isaburo Yoshida, whose last post has been Berne. He has not yet arrived in Turkey.

Chile.

M. Hector Briones Luco, the first Chilean diplomatic representative to be accredited to Turkey, arrived in this country in April to take up his duties as Chargé d'Affaires.

Yugoslavia.

M. Taditch resigned from his post of Minister in May, and his successor has not yet been appointed. The Legation is directed by M. Svetomir Gougouchevitch as Chargé d'Affaires.

Albania.

M. Jajuli, who acted as Chargé d'Affaires since M. Rauf Fitso's transfer in August 1928, was withdrawn by his Government in October ostensibly for reasons of economy, but in reality on account of the strained relations of the two countries.

A 1032 8 45

No 12

Sir G Clerk to Mr A Henderson (*Received February 6*)

(No 37)

Sir

Angora January 27, 1930

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, whom I met at a party last night, made no further reference to the apparent omission of Turkey from the Mediterranean Powers in the reply of His Majesty's Government to the French naval memorandum, from which I infer that his Excellency has fully understood from your reply to the Turkish Ambassador, of which you were good enough to inform me in your telegram No 3 of the 23rd instant that there was not and would not be any intention of excluding Turkey from a discussion affecting the Mediterranean. It is his Excellency's way rather when he has had a matter explained to him when he has been proved to be in the wrong to let the matter drop and I thought it unnecessary to raise it afresh.

2 But the nature of your reply to Fethi Bey's representations has seemingly whetted Dr Tevfik Rustu's appetite to recognize Turkey as a naval Power. A few days ago two Russian merchant vessels passed through the Bosphorus expectedly or unexpectedly because I am gathering I had wrongly in the Atlantic left Constantinople. Dr Tevfik Rustu, the Minister for Foreign Affairs is clearly little anxious as to the world's view of the matter. I told him that I was sure that no one would take exception to a few Russian vessels passing into the Mediterranean. He said that at present the Black Sea and the Straits relations such as it was in the Mediterranean at the end of the Great War, especially as Turkey was with her two short coasts.

3 His Excellency had no complaint to make as to the treatment which his armistice proposals had received from His Majesty's Government but he said he wished to explain Turkey's position in regard to the whole Mediterranean problem and not merely in regard to Russia. For this reason he was very desirous to know how matters were going on in the London Conference especially as regards parity of global tonnage.

4 It is therefore possible that His Excellency may be issuing for information of this sort and if there is anything that you wish me to tell His Excellency you will no doubt let me have it. I will do so without compromising the work of the conference. I will show proper reserve. Turkey's interest in the Mediterranean is not a vital one. Turkey will overturn to think never gratefully received and will finally remove any lingering soreness over the British memorandum which so perturbed the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have &c.

GEORGE R CLERK

[E 601 601/44]

No 13

Sir G Clerk to Mr A Henderson (*Received February 3*)

(No 38)

Sir

Angora, January 29, 1930

IT is somewhat surprising that the disappearance of what is practically the last trace of the Capitulations in Turkey should have taken place without marked signs of exultation. Yet this is so. The period of the declaration attached to the Treaty of Lausanne relating to the administration of justice has expired, and almost no attention has been paid to the event, for at the moment the economic and financial situation preoccupies all responsible persons in this country, the fears which gave birth to the declaration are proved to have been exaggerated and for various reasons the declaration itself has for some time been of little practical value.

2 The most important point in the Lausanne declaration which was valid for a period of five years, was that which provided for the engagement by the Turkish Government of a number of European legal counsellors. These were selected by the Turkish Government from a list prepared after much delay by the International Court of Justice and were MM Borel (Swiss), Hostie Hall (Swiss), Sterzel (Swedish) and De Orozco (Spanish). They entered upon their duties at various dates between March 1925 and April 1926 (see Mr Hoare's despatch No 515 of the 20th September 1926). Seeing that the Turkish Government undertook to engage these counsellors for a minimum period of five years, the fact that it has recently cancelled their contracts might appear at first sight to constitute a violation of the treaty. I gather, however, that what has happened is that the Turkish Government, considering that the declaration expired some months ago, was of opinion that the status of the counsellors had been thereby changed. It had regained its liberty of action and, while ready to retain the counsellors and, in fact, most desirous of doing so in the case of one or two of them, desired the contracts to show that it was henceforward retaining them of its own free will and not at the bidding of any group of Powers. I am not so far aware of the new conditions offered to the counsellors or whether a reduction of their emoluments is contemplated, though I think that the latter is very probable, but I have reason to believe that it is proposed to retain their services for the full period of five years.

3 From the point of view of foreign interests, the matter is of little practical importance. In my despatch No 42 of the 20th January, 1927, I had the honour to offer some observations on the result of the experiment up to that date. I was then of opinion that its results were not encouraging. The experience of the last three years has only served to confirm that opinion. In no single instance which has come to my notice have the services of the legal counsellors directly benefited ourselves or any foreigner. The Ipsumossian lawsuit is a case in point. The counsellors' assistance, character and the decision of the Turkish courts in that case as a gross breach of justice, but their opinion was completely ignored and Turkish imposts proceeded merrily on their way. Even so, however, it seems probable that the mere existence of the counsellors has indirectly served some useful purpose as a brake, and it would be easy to speculate on the more numerous perversions which might have been committed in the name of justice if the counsellors had never come to Turkey at all.

4 The counsellors, with one exception, have obtained their salaries for a minimum of work. For this the manner of their engagement was primarily responsible. The Turks were naturally suspicious of them from the start and only too glad to show that they would not, or otherwise be forced to, intervene as they saw that the leaders were not the creatures of the foreign Embassies, as they had expected. They appeared to them to an increasing extent as, for instance, in the drafting of laws. Unfortunately, though all the counsellors are members of the Laws Commission, the Turkish Government has hardly got value for its money, for taken as a whole they have been most disappointing. M Sauser Hall is exceptionally as a rule class man who I learn at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has rendered invaluable service to the Turkish Government, more especially since the adoption of the latter of Swiss codes. His advice is appreciated asked for and taken and it is probable that the Turks will be sensible enough to retain his valuable services indefinitely with results which can only redound to the credit of French justice.

5 Turkish justice in spite of the reported statement of one of the foreign counsellors to a press correspondent that "the Turkish judge is the most honest judge in the world" is still far from having reached the point at which foreigners and even Turks themselves would be prepared to give it their implicit trust. As I have reported in previous despatches the private individual has no chance in the courts if his case conflicts with the interests of the Turkish Government. Still, with this exception, the quality of justice has greatly improved since the war just as the procedure has become less dilatory. While therefore, the Turkish Government may have violated the terms of the Lausanne Judicial Declaration in detail, it has nevertheless honoured the spirit of the declaration by introducing European codes and setting up a tolerably good administration.

I have, &c.

GEORGE R CLERK

E 599 282 44]

No 14

Sir G Clerk to Mr A Henderson (*Received February 3*)

(No 9)

(Telegraphic) R

Constantinople, February 2, 1930

DIRECTOR of Ottoman Bank has heard from Paris that "Times" has published a telegram from its Constantinople correspondent to the effect that Turkish Government is about to ask bondholders to agree to postponement of debt payments and proposes to suspend payments for railway contracts.

I am glad no confirmation of this and consider it most unlikely that Turkish Government would accept the Ottoman Bank's proposal. Mr. Morgenthau's report may be garbled version of some Turkish Government's budget proposals of 29th December and 2nd the latter I am told State Department's claim liabilities and concessionary properties, harbour works, tramways, electric light &c. to enter into engagements involving purchase of foreign currency. (Angora despatch No. 488 of 1929 paragraph 3.)

E 616 616 44 No. 15

Sir Percy Loraine to Mr. Henderson. Received February 4.)

(No. 20.) 35 Bis.
(Telegraphic.)

Paris, February 3, 1930.

M. BRIAND has this day signed at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs the Greek Treaty of Conciliation, Arbitration and Security, initialled at Geneva on 14th September last. The text of the treaty published in Parliamentary Paper No. 793 of 1929 (Cmd. 3429) is the text published on 20th February, and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs have promised to supply me with a copy within the next few days.

2. Before signing the treaty the Greek Government exchanged with the French Government a letter in the sense of my despatch No. 943 [illegible] the legal obligations imposed by the treaty upon Greece as soon as it shall have been ratified by the Greek Government, and a declaration by the French Government that they do not consider that any other pledge for the guarantee of the Greek frontiers [illegible]

E 735 463 44 No. 16

Mr. Lindsay (Vienna) to Mr. Henderson. (Received February 10.)

(No. 2. Confidential.)

Sir, *Vienna, January 30, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the Greek Legation at Vienna has been informed by Monsieur Politis, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is proceeding to Belgrade with Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2. During the course of M. Politis' conversation he was good enough to tell the Turkish Minister that he considered that the work was progressing satisfactorily but that he was still of the opinion that speedy results were likely to be obtained by the proposed [illegible] of a way of settling the question in this way [illegible] to this Government and that [illegible] years for the conclusion of a treaty with the Poles.

I have, &c.
PATRICK RAMSAY.

E 731 282 44 No. 17

Sir H. Cook to Mr. Henderson. Received February 10.)

(No. 46.)

SIR, *Constantinople, February 5, 1930.*

SINCE Mr. [illegible] despatch No. 488 of the 17th December the Ankara Government have [illegible] to their attitude in regard to the Turkish Consular Convention. It appears that [illegible] Angora Government [illegible] the Turkish Ambassador to Paris [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Consular Convention [illegible] Consular Convention [illegible] Consular Convention

3. In a subsequent despatch Mr Matthews states that Comrade Roenis, a member of the Russian trade delegation is regarded as having been the link between the Russian briefs and the local Communists. On the pretext that he was interested in folk-lore Comrade Roenis apparently addressed contact with camel-drivers engaged in the Persian transit trade. Finding however, that things were getting too hot for him, he left Trebizond early in January just when his arrest was expected.

4. Mr Matthews adds that he is informed that the local authorities are now censoring correspondence between Trebizond and Russia, and that the proprietor of the local restaurant, which has a wireless receiving set has been forbidden to reproduce anything in the nature of political propaganda speeches from Russian broadcasting stations. International steamships particularly Russian calling at Trebizond, are kept under strict police surveillance, and no foreigners are allowed to proceed on board steamers unless they have a special police permit. The reason for these measures is stated to be that a few months ago many incriminations were smuggled into Trebizond by sea from Russia and conveyed to local Communist agents.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

L 978 978 405 No. 19

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson. (*Received February 10.*)

(No. 50.)

Sir, *Constantinople, February 6, 1930.*

WITH reference to your despatch No. 807 of the 19th December I have the honour to report that copies of the map of railways in Turkey and the adjacent countries on local theatre were only too well suited to His Majesty's consular officers in this country.

2. I have now received a despatch from His Majesty's Consul at Trebizond pointing out that, according to information available to him the railway shown on the map as running from Erzinjan to Erzerum has not yet been constructed. Construction has not even yet begun on the projected normal gauge line from Erzinjan Erzerum Russian frontier (between Kizilagatch in Turkey and Gumrukan Alexandropol in the Soviet Republic of Armenia). The Turks are still working the narrow gauge line constructed by the Russians during the Great War from Sarikamish to Erzerum and thence to a point situated some 30 kilom. east of Mamakhatun which is now apparently called Kazbatun. The Turks are also working the old Russian broad gauge line from Sarikamish by way of Kars to the Russian frontier where it joins the Russian Transcaucasian system.

4. Mr. Matthews adds that it is not thought that the projected line from Trebizond by way of Ceviziik and Bayburt to join the line from Sivas to the Russian frontier will be built in the near future.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

[E 734/282/44] No. 20

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received February 10.)

(No. 53.)

Sir, *Constantinople, February 6, 1930.*

IN my telegram No. 9 of the 2nd instant I gave reasons for supposing that the message from the "Times" correspondent here published in the "Times" of last Saturday, that the Turkish Government proposed to ask for a postponement of payments of the Ottoman debt coupons and railway construction charges was erroneous.

2. This morning's Milliet contains a short article signed by one Medjdi Saouelline a leading member of the staff of the paper saying that the report published in certain journals had been received with indifference in Angora since the Turkish Government had in the course of the year effected the entire payment of the debt and railway services. But the writer adds that his report shows that foreign financial circles themselves have considered the necessity of an external moratorium for the stabilisation of Turkish exchange and he hears that if

the health of the exchange calls for such a remedy, the Turkish Government will not fail to apply it.

3. Now Medjdi Saouelline is the individual who telephoned the original news from Angora to the "Times" correspondent here and insisted, against the latter's doubts, that its parliamentary correspondent that it came direct from the Council of Ministers. Medjdi Saouelline also telephoned his article of to-day to the "Times" correspondent last night stating, which does not appear in the article, that the Government intend to ask for a moratorium for five years.

4. It is curious story and one that throws a bright light on Turkish mentality. Only a Turkish Minister of Finance could send out a message of "ballon d'essai" and remain blind to the disastrous effect on his country's credit what will result from his brilliant scheme if it is carried out.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

E 863/282/44 No. [illegible]

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson. (*Received February 17.*)

(No. 59.)

Sir, *Constantinople, February 12, 1930.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 53 of the 6th instant relative to the suggested postponement of payment of Turkish foreign debts, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the telegrams exchanged on this subject between the President of the Ottoman Debt Council and the Turkish Minister of Finance.

2. The arrangements respecting the Ottoman Debt and the Monopoly Loan, which the Government wished to conclude during my recent visit to Angora, were designed to meet the serious shortage in foreign exchange and to stop the movement of a few pastres into the black market. It is to be regretted that the collapse of the scheme has been partly due to the suggestion that a revision of the Lausanne Treaty might be sought by Turkish representatives at the forthcoming Conference. Such a suggestion is calculated to shake confidence in the stability of Turkish finance and is to be deprecated. The Turkish Government would do well to state publicly that they have no intention of seeking a revision of the Treaty. The Turkish Government seems to be anxious to avoid publicity in connection with the present negotiations, and my despatch No. 50 of the 6th instant was sent by bag for this reason. I have referred to the Turkish Ambassador in London the following explanation put out by the Turkish Government of the breakdown of the negotiations.

3. As will have been gathered from my recent despatches, Turkish revenue seems to have reached the limit of expansion, but not Turkish expenditure. This is not entirely the fault of the Kemalist régime, but rather human nature. Turkey is essentially an agricultural country and considers itself by its harvest, and for three successive years the harvest has not been fulfilled. Should next year's harvest produce a surplus all will be well, but already there are fears that the exceptionally mild winter has been too favourable to the unusually large winter sowing which will consequently rest until the greater part of the winter crop may be lost. By that time it will be more or less possible to estimate the harvest, and if it looks like being a failure Turkey will be in a serious position and the bankers of the Ottoman Public Debt and Monopoly Loan charges may prove the most impossible to pay. It may be recalled that the Government has hitherto based this urgent plan for postponing payments on the stock to Turkish credit abroad which it could withdraw if forced to a moratorium or an abrupt cessation of payments next day might cause.

4. The ostensible object of the visit of the Minister of Finance to the Ottoman Debt Council and the Régie Monopoly Loan was to explain the view that the idea of a moratorium sprang from the Ottoman Debt Council and not from the Turkish Government, but now that it has been published it seems that the Government is behind it and is anxious to test its theory.

5. The Government's policy is now more in what has appeared to be Public opinion. Ismet Pasha has always had many opponents, mostly Deputies [illegible] who have always been without influence with the people. [illegible] Bey, the Ambassador in Paris, and it is said that it was he who suggested the moratorium in the hope of forcing Ismet's hand. It is clear that Ismet has accepted part of his policy.

6. [illegible] to point out that the new Ottoman Bank, the National State Bank to be controlled wholly by the Government, [illegible] considerable

interest to the existing Turkish banks They all, and especially the most important of them the Ish Bankasi, want to have as large a share as possible in such an institution and have launched this idea of a moratorium, hoping that its possibility will cool any desire of foreign capital to participate thus making their own co-operation indispensible

7 Everything is however paralysed and it is not possible at present to throw any definite light upon the situation.

8 Meanwhile that situation has been complicated by the fact of an advance of £1 million which has just been made by the Italian Banca Commerciale to the Turkish Government The terms of this advance are not precisely known but it is said to be for a period of one year at 1 per cent over the Bank of England rate, and against guarantees in Turkish currency of £T 10 million

9 The present turn, while Turkey seems to be preparing the ground for repudiation and thereby knocking to bits the modest fabric of credit she had been steadily building up, appears curiously chosen for such an advance, and inspires the obvious thought that it could only have been made for some political advantage, For France it seems a most doubtful investment The transaction becomes even more remarkable if it is the case as asserted in various fairly reliable quarters that the Banca Commerciale is prepared to increase this advance by another £5 million There is certainly room for anxiety as to the making of such a risk worth while but as construction seems to be limited to the two ports harbours and railways which are charging for what though the representative of Vickers is probably in receipt of the truth is reported to be that the Turkish Government have received strong support from Italy even if this support is unlikely that the crisis if precipitated would be arranged at short notice One is therefore inclined to the conclusion that this is a purely political move on the part of Italy she may see signs that the present structure of Turkey looks like collapsing completely and as Turkey will have to be saved by Western intervention in which case Italy cannot claim a position to say that her interests at stake are as great as of larger Powers than those of any other Power and therefore she must have full voice in any discussion and decision

10 I do not like the look of this despatch and still less do I like the look of the future that it suggests but I may be quite wrong But although I cannot be more definite I feel that a critical point has been reached in the development of Turkey and that there is a possibility of the whole structure built up by the Ghazi and his colleagues collapsing

I have &c
GEORGE R CLERK

Enclosure in No 21

Extract from the 'Ikdam' of February 12 1930

LA CRISE RÉSULTANT DES VERSEMENTS DEJA EFFECTUES POUR LA D P O

Ankara le 10 février 1930

VOICI la teneur du télégramme adressé de Paris par le conseil d'administration de la D P O au Ministère des Finances

A son Excellence le Ministre des Finances

La presse a reproduit le 1er courant une nouvelle communiquée au 'Times' de Londres suivant laquelle la Turquie aurait l'intention de suspendre le paiement de ses dettes extérieures Un communiqué paru le 3 courant informait que le Gouvernement démentait formellement la nouvelle publiée par le 'Times' au sujet de la déclaration d'un moratoire et qu'il était décidé à tenir ses engagements aux dates échues De même le correspondant du 'Times' à Stamboul insistant sur ses précédentes informations annonce que le Gouvernement turc demanderait un moratoire de cinq ans pour ses dettes extérieures

'Le conseil attend avec impatience votre réponse à ce vote Excellence sur les graves inconvénients pouvant résulter de l'interprétation de ces nouvelles contradictoires et vous prie de vouloir bien nous faire connaître leur degré de véracité en vue d'éclairer les porteurs."

Notre Gouvernement a répondu comme suit

'A la Présidence du Conseil d'Administration de la D P O Paris

"J'ai reçu votre télégramme du 6 courant

"1 Le Gouvernement de la République ayant exécuté intégralement ses engagements concernant l'année présente la nouvelle en question n'a aucune valeur générale Par conséquent un démenti n'est pas nécessaire et serait déplacé

"2 D'autre part, vous n'ignorez pas que la crise résultant des derniers versements que nous venons d'effectuer pour la D P O a fortement ébranlé notre situation financière et même la situation économique du pays

"Cet état de choses pouvant s'aggraver à la prochaine échéance je profite du télégramme que vous venez de m'adresser pour vous déclarer qu'en vue d'empêcher une crise pouvant porter atteinte à l'économie du pays et aux intérêts des porteurs, il serait opportun que le conseil envisage un mode de solution et le suggère au Gouvernement d'une façon particulière" SARADJOGLOU CHUKRI"

E 864 282 44 No 22

Sir H Rumbold to Mr A Henderson (Received February 17)

(No 112)

Sir *Berlin, February 12 1930*

WITH reference to your despatch No 72 of the 20th January enclosing a copy of a despatch from Sir George Clerk regarding the recent visit of Count Volpi to Turkey in connexion with the proposed establishment of a Turkish State Bank I have the honour to submit the following observations

2 Little practical progress seems to have been made towards the founding of a Turkish Central Bank After consulting Dr Vissering the well known Dutch authority a Turkish Commission of Experts went two years ago to Turkey turned to Germany, but failed so far to obtain any practical assistance This was a disappointment, as the Deutsche Bank in particular have a traditional interest in Turkey It is probable that the German experts found the sums which would be necessary to restore Turkish finances entirely beyond their means

3 As a question of prestige Dr Schacht would undoubtedly like to play a leading part in the re establishment of the finances of one of the smaller countries. After the example already given by Great Britain in Austria Hungary, Estonia, &c, by America in Poland, and by France in Roumania it is probable that Dr Schacht would have seen in Turkey just the opportunity which he so got for asserting his importance

4 The Deutsche Bank although they do not regard Turkish finances as a wholly bad business indeed one of the directors recently expressed optimism on the subject to the financial adviser at this Embassy are not at present actively interested They are perhaps, inclined to turn to a somewhat smaller task, and there have long been negotiations on foot between Germany and Portugal with a view to setting Portuguese finances in order Mr Rowe Dutton has heard Dr Schacht suggest the possibility of Germany paying up Portuguese reparation annuities in a lump sum and German hopes in connexion with Portuguese colonies in Africa are well known

5 I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople

I have &
HORACE RUMBOLD

E 885 324 44 No 23

Sir E Overton Mr A Henderson (Received February 18)

(No 105)

Sir, *Moscow, February 11 1930*

IN my despatch No 49 of the 21st January last I had the honour to mention that negotiations had been opened here for the revision of the Russo Turkish Trade Agreement of 1927 I took an opportunity the other day of enquiring of the Turkish Ambassador how matters stood He did not appear particularly optimistic He

told me that while the 1927 agreement had given some special privileges to Turkish subjects in the matter of private trade, any such provision in the new treaty would have little value in future as the class of private persons in Russia with whom the Turkish merchant used to do business was now, economically speaking, ceased to exist.

I have &c.
ESMOND OVEY

E 936 616 44] No. 21

Lord Tyrrell to Mr. Henderson (Received February 20.)

(No. 195 Confidential)

Sir, *Paris, February 13, 1930.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 20 of the 3rd February, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the Franco-Turkish Treaty of Conciliation and Arbitration signed in Paris on the 1st February.

2. This treaty has been communicated to me privately by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with the request that its contents might be kept strictly confidential pending its publication.

I have, &c.
TYRRELL.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Traité d'Arbitrage, de Conciliation et d'Arbitrage entre la France et la Turquie.

Le Président de la République française et le Président de la République turque,

Également animés du désir de maintenir la paix générale,

Convaincus que, pour atteindre ce but, il importe de donner à leur esprit de justice et de conciliation qui guident les rapports qui peuvent exister entre eux,

Désireux de donner effectivement à l'intérêt commun que ces deux pays ont à faire l'application la plus large, c'est-à-dire à la fois la plus utile et la plus pratique, de la méthode d'arbitrage,

Ont résolu de conclure un traité d'amitié, de conciliation et d'arbitrage et ont désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Le Président de la République française :

M. Aristide Briand, Député, Ministre des Affaires étrangères de la République française,

Le Président de la République turque :

S. Exc. Tewfik Rouchdy, Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire de la République turque en France,

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

ARTICLE 1er.

La France et la Turquie s'engagent réciproquement à observer la neutralité au cas où l'une ou l'autre des Puissances, malgré son attitude pacifique, serait l'objet d'une agression de la part de une ou de plusieurs tierces Puissances.

ARTICLE 2.

Les différends de toute nature qui viendraient à surgir entre les Hautes Parties contractantes pour lesquels elles ne seraient pas parvenues à trouver une solution par la voie diplomatique, et qui ne seraient pas réglés par la Convention de Conciliation internationale conclue ce jour entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, et qui ne pourraient pas davantage être réglés par un accord direct, seront soumis à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, à moins que les Parties ne se mettent d'accord pour instituer, d'un commun accord, un tribunal spécial.

Il en sera notamment ainsi des différends qui auront pour objet l'interprétation d'un traité en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties contractantes, de tout point de droit international, de la réalité de tout fait qui, s'il était établi, constituerait la violation d'un engagement international, de la nature et de l'étendue de la réparation due pour la rupture d'une obligation internationale, (1) l'étendue ou la nature de la réparation due pour une telle rupture. Au cas où les parties ne pourraient se mettre d'accord sur les termes d'un compromis et après un préavis d'un mois l'une ou l'autre des parties aura la faculté de saisir directement la Cour par voie de requête.

Les dispositions ci-dessus ne s'appliquent pas aux différends qui, de l'avis de l'une des parties, relèveraient, d'après les principes du droit international, exclusivement de sa souveraineté ou ressortiraient, d'après les traités en vigueur entre elles, d'une juridiction compétence exclusive. Toutefois, l'autre partie pourra s'il est d'un avis opposé, faire décider préalablement par la Cour si le différend est de la compétence exclusive de celle-ci telle qu'elle résulte du présent traité.

Elles ne s'appliquent pas non plus aux différends nés de faits qui sont antérieurs au présent traité et qui appartiennent au passé.

ARTICLE 3.

Avant toute procédure devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, la contestation pourra être, d'un commun accord entre les parties, soumise à fin de conciliation à une Commission permanente internationale de conciliation dont il sera fait mention dans la présente convention.

ARTICLE 4.

La Commission permanente de conciliation prévue à l'article 2 sera composée de cinq membres qui seront désignés comme il suit : le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de la République turque nommeront chacun un commissaire pris parmi les membres actuels du Conseil de la Société des Nations désignés à cet effet par leurs Gouvernements respectifs et désigneront, d'un commun accord, les trois autres commissaires parmi les ressortissants d'autres Puissances, ces trois commissaires devant être de nationalités différentes et n'avoir leur domicile habituel auprès d'aucun des deux Gouvernements français et turc. Le président de la Commission sera désigné de la même manière. Si les deux Gouvernements ne se mettent pas d'accord sur le choix des trois commissaires à désigner, il sera procédé à leur nomination par les trois commissaires ressortissant à des Puissances différentes désignés par les deux premiers commissaires ressortissant à des Puissances différentes.

Les commissaires seront nommés pour trois ans, les membres sortants pouvant être nommés de nouveau pour un nouveau terme. En cas de décès ou de démission d'un membre de la Commission, il sera pourvu à son remplacement dans les mêmes conditions que pour la nomination primitive.

Les commissaires, lorsqu'ils exercent leurs fonctions, jouissent des privilèges et immunités diplomatiques.

ARTICLE 5.

La Commission permanente de Conciliation sera constituée dans les trois mois qui suivront l'entrée en vigueur de la présente convention. Si dans ce délai une des nominations à assigner en vertu de l'article précédent n'a pas été faite, il sera procédé à son remplacement, dans les trois mois à compter de la vacance du siège, de la manière prévue par ledit article. Le Président de la Commission adressera à cet effet, à défaut d'autre entente, priorité de procéder aux désignations nécessaires.

ARTICLE 6.

La Commission permanente de Conciliation sera saisie par voie de requête adressée au président par les deux parties agissant d'un commun accord, ou, à défaut, par l'une ou l'autre des parties.

La requête, après avoir exposé sommairement l'objet du litige, contiendra l'invitation à la Commission de procéder à toutes mesures propres à conduire à une conciliation.

Si la requête émane d'une seule des parties, elle sera notifiée par celle-ci sans délai à la partie adverse.

ARTICLE 7.

Dans un délai de quinze jours à partir de la date où le Gouvernement français ou le Gouvernement turc aura porté une contestation devant la Commission permanente de Conciliation, chacune des parties pourra, pour l'examen de cette contestation, remplacer son commissaire par une personne possédant une compétence spéciale dans la matière.

La partie qui usera de ce droit en fera immédiatement part à l'autre partie : celle-ci aura, dans ce cas, la faculté d'agir de même dans un délai de quinze jours à partir de la date où la notification lui sera parvenue.

ARTICLE 8.

La Commission permanente de Conciliation aura pour tâche d'élucider les questions en litige, de recueillir à cette fin toutes les informations utiles par voie d'enquête ou autrement et de s'efforcer de concilier les parties. Elle pourra, après examen de l'affaire, exposer aux parties les termes de l'arrangement qui lui paraîtrait convenable et leur impartir un délai pour se prononcer.

A la fin de ses travaux, la commission dressera un procès-verbal constatant, suivant le cas, soit que les parties se sont arrangées, et, s'il y a lieu, les conditions de l'arrangement conclu, soit que les parties n'ont pu être conciliées.

Les travaux de la commission devront, à moins que les parties en conviennent autrement, être terminés dans le délai de six mois à compter du jour où la commission aura été saisie de l'affaire.

ARTICLE 9.

A moins de stipulation spéciale contraire, la Commission permanente de Conciliation réglera elle-même sa procédure, qui, dans tous les cas, devra être contradictoire. En matière d'enquête, la commission, si elle n'en décide autrement à l'unanimité, se conformera aux dispositions du titre III de la deuxième Convention de la Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

ARTICLE 10.

La Commission permanente de Conciliation se réunira, sauf accord contraire entre les parties, au lieu désigné par son président.

ARTICLE 11.

Les travaux de la Commission permanente de Conciliation ne seront publics qu'en vertu d'une décision prise par la commission avec l'assentiment des parties.

ARTICLE 12.

Les parties seront représentées auprès de la Commission permanente de Conciliation par des agents ayant mission de servir d'intermédiaires entre elles et la commission. Elles pourront, en outre, se faire assister par des conseils et experts nommés par elles à cet effet et demander l'audition de toutes personnes dont la remarque leur paraîtra utile.

La commission aura de son côté la faculté de demander les explications orales aux agents, conseils et experts des deux parties ainsi qu'à toutes personnes qu'elle jugera utile de faire comparaître avec l'assentiment de leur Gouvernement.

ARTICLE 13.

Sauf disposition contraire de la présente convention, les décisions de la Commission permanente de Conciliation seront prises à la majorité des voix.

ARTICLE 14.

Les Gouvernements français et turc s'engagent à faciliter les travaux de la Commission permanente de Conciliation et, en particulier, à lui fournir, dans la plus large mesure possible, tous documents et informations utiles, ainsi qu'à user des moyens dont ils disposent pour lui permettre de procéder sur leur territoire et selon leur législation à la citation et à l'audition de témoins ou d'experts et à des transports sur les lieux.

ARTICLE 15.

Pendant la durée des travaux de la Commission permanente de Conciliation, chacun des commissaires recevra une indemnité dont le montant sera arrêté d'un commun accord entre les Gouvernements français et turc, qui en supporteront chacun une part égale. Ce dernier versera cette somme dans une banque neutre avant le commencement des travaux de la commission.

ARTICLE 16.

Durant le cours de la procédure de conciliation, les parties contractantes s'abstiendront autant que possible de toute mesure susceptible d'avoir une répercussion préjudiciable à l'acceptation des propositions de la Commission de Conciliation.

ARTICLE 17.

Toutes les questions sur lesquelles le Gouvernement français et le Gouvernement turc seraient divisés pour avoir les résoudre à l'amiable par les procédés et pratiques ci-dessus, dont le sujet ne pourrait être réglé par un jugement tel que celui prévu par l'article 2 de la présente convention, et pour lesquelles aucune procédure de règlement ne serait prévue par un traité en vigueur entre les parties, seront soumises à la Commission permanente de Conciliation, qui sera chargée de proposer aux parties une solution acceptable et, dans tous les cas, de présenter un rapport.

La procédure prévue par les articles 6 à 15 de la présente convention sera appliquée.

ARTICLE 18.

La présente convention restera applicable entre la France et la Turquie ce qui n'empêchera pas d'autres Puissances de l'accepter ultérieurement dans les délais et conditions qui seront déterminés d'un commun accord.

ARTICLE 19.

La présente convention sera ratifiée et entrera en vigueur dès l'échange des ratifications, qui devra avoir lieu à Paris. Elle aura une durée de cinq années et, si elle n'a pas été dénoncée six mois avant l'expiration de cette période, elle sera considérée comme renouvelée par tacite reconduction pour une même durée.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé la présente convention.

Fait à Paris en double exemplaire, le 5 février 1930.

(L.S.) A. BRIAND.
(L.S.) A. FETHI.

Protocole joint à la Convention d'Amitié, de Conciliation et d'Arbitrage en date de ce jour.

Les plénipotentiaires soussignés conviennent qu'entre la France et la Turquie les contestations affectant les relations de cette dernière Puissance avec les pays placés sous la tutelle de la République française seront également soumises aux procédures prévues par le Traité franco-turc d'Amitié, de Conciliation et d'Arbitrage signé en date de ce jour.

Lorsque la Commission de Conciliation prévue aux articles 6 et suivants du traité susvisé aura à se réunir pour connaître d'une affaire intéressant les rapports entre ces pays placés sous l'autorité de la République française et la République turque, le Gouvernement français aura la faculté d'adjoindre au commissaire français un ressortissant desdits pays auquel cas le Gouvernement de la République turque pourra, de son côté, désigner un adjoint au commissaire turc. Ces deux adjoints auront voix délibérative.

Le présent protocole aura même durée que le traité.

Fait à Paris en double exemplaire, le 5 février 1930.

Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères de la République française,
A. BRIAND.

L'Ambassadeur de la République turque,
A. FETHI.

(C 1431 2, 19) No 25

Mr Ramsay to Mr J Henderson (Received February 21)

(No 80)
Sir *Athens, February 11, 1930*

I HAVE the honour to report that in a debate in the Chamber yesterday M Venizelos expressed at some length his views on the naval policy of Greece A summary of his remarks is enclosed

2 In the course of his speech M Venizelos, a member of the Popular party, who quoted extensively from Admiral Lewis's report and from Admiral Hase's book on the battle of Jutland to show that destroyers could not be made to operate successfully against battleships, which had come up to expectations, but had not yet succeeded in sinking a single battleship in the recent destroyer attacks, said that the Greek Government had decided to concentrate on the construction of destroyers and submarines, and that it was proposed to lay down four destroyers and two submarines this year, and to complete the construction of the four destroyers and two submarines now on the stocks, which had been delayed for want of funds, by the end of next June Besides these ships, the Government intended to lay down two light cruisers of 5,000 tons each, and to complete the two light cruisers now on the stocks, which had been delayed for want of funds, by the end of 1931 The Government could not, however, undertake the construction of the two light cruisers and the six destroyers provided for in the Naval Law of 1928, which would cost £2,500,000 each, and a further £2,000,000 on account of armament, unless [illegible] Mr Venizelos then criticised the Government's policy in regard to the Salamis question, and declared that the Government had not only failed to secure the return of the Salamis dockyard, but had actually lost nine more destroyers to Turkey since the Lausanne Conference, and had failed to obtain any guarantee that Turkey would not build more warships than Greece Besides these losses, the Government had failed to obtain the return of £1,500,000 deposited with the Ottoman Bank, and had failed to secure the payment of £2,000,000 which the Government could secure from the Salamis dockyard if it were sold, and a further £2,000,000 on account of the Greek property in Turkey

3 Mr Venizelos then criticised the Government's policy in regard to the Greek Navy, and declared that [illegible] He had always been opposed to the idea that Greece should attempt to build a navy to cross the Ægean That being so, her only naval needs were [illegible] The Government's policy was also short-sighted, because [illegible] Greece's finances would not permit Greece to maintain a fleet sufficiently large to secure Greece against Turkey, and Greece could not afford to be dragged into a war between Turkey and Italy, or Turkey and France, or Turkey and Yugoslavia, because Greece would be unable to meet the expenditure involved by such a war, and would be obliged to borrow money from abroad, and would thus lose her financial independence Mr Venizelos also criticised the Government's policy in regard to the Greek Navy, and declared that the Government had failed to secure the return of the destroyers and submarines which had been lent to Greece during the war, and had failed to secure the return of the Lemnos base from the British Government

4 Mr Venizelos then proposed that Greece should spend a period of five years in putting her finances in order, and that during that period the Government should not lay down any new ships, but should complete the ships now on the stocks Mr Venizelos then criticised the Government's policy in regard to the Salamis question, and declared that the Government had failed to secure the return of the Salamis dockyard, which could be sold for £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 Greece had also failed to secure the return of the Lemnos base from the British Government, and had failed to secure the payment of £1,500,000 deposited with the Ottoman Bank, and had failed to secure the payment of £2,000,000 which the Government could secure from the Salamis dockyard if it were sold, and a further £2,000,000 on account of the Greek property in Turkey

5 After a lengthy and detailed discussion of the probable tactics of the Turkish and Greek fleets and their respective fighting value, Mr Venizelos stated that he had always opposed the Greek Government's policy in regard to the construction of battleships, and had only ordered two battleships of the same type as those ordered by Turkey He had insisted that they should not be more powerful because he did not wish to provoke the suspicion of following an aggressive policy The first battleship was ordered from the Vickers Works [illegible] Government could not [illegible] Government was [illegible] Salamis [illegible] dated [illegible] at the price originally [illegible] from the inference [illegible] Greece from the calamity of the Salamis [illegible] Greece had been [illegible] to the Turkish light fleet the latter could not [illegible] Mr Venizelos could never come at

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(Not printed)

7 I have forwarded a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople

I have, &c
PATRICK RAMSAY

E 970 463 44 No 26

Mr Ramsay to Mr J Henderson (Received February 22)

(No 86)
Sir *Athens, February 14, 1930*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that M Venizelos in the course of an interview with the Athens correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia is reported to have said that Greece if invited, would gladly join a Mediterranean Pact which would be a element of peace He is reported to have said that there would be complete agreement with Turkey on which a corresponding pact in French would be signed He would propose [illegible] that pact to Angora, whether he had been invited or not, where he would [illegible] the position of affairs [illegible] with Turkey [illegible] to all questions

I have &
PATRICK RAMSAY

E 971 463 44 No 27

Mr Ramsay to Mr J Henderson (Received February 24)

(No 88)
Sir, *Athens, February 11, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you with reference to my despatch No 80 of to-day, that I gathered from the Minister for Foreign Affairs's remarks that the proposed visit of the Prime Minister to Angora for the purpose of signing a treaty of friendship with Turkey [illegible] Mr Michalopoulos would [illegible] the part which Greece had been invited to play in the general defence of the Balkans [illegible] Greece [illegible] Greece would be prepared to [illegible] at Angora by M Venizelos, who would [illegible] a guarantee of the treaty of friendship with Bulgaria Mr Michalopoulos added that Mr Mavroudis would probably come for the visit [illegible] Greek-Turkish negotiations [illegible] and more cordial trade progress of late, and the Greek Government are at present considering the question of sending a trade delegation to Angora as a basis for [illegible]

I have, &
PATRICK RAMSAY

E 1002 1002 44 No 28

Sir G Clerk to Mr J Henderson (Received February 24)

(No 64)
Sir *Constantinople, February 20, 1930*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith some notes by Mr Roberts, first secretary at this Embassy, on a recent visit to the new central building of the Turkish Oak organisation at Angora, with some account of the history and aims of the Ojaks

2 It would be difficult to overestimate the part which the Ojaks have played are playing and will probably continue to play in the remodelling of Turkey on a national basis The wisdom of the principles recorded in the concluding sentence of the memorandum is self-evident and it is to the patient unconspicuous labours of the Ojaks that has been left the task of consolidating the Ghazi's work and stimulating, throughout the length and breadth of the country the national spirit which alone can ensure that whatever troubled storms may menace the political constellation [illegible] will not [illegible] from the plough to which she has set her hand In the [illegible] Supplies account, some allowance must, of course, be made for politically [illegible] motives on the part of the state for his own handiwork, but even so the residue of solid achievement and future potentialities is considerable

3 Particular interest attaches to Hamdullah Suphi's remarks about the relations of the Ojaks with similar organisations in the Turkish communities outside Turkey The caution which the Ojaks have imposed on themselves is all the more easily comprehensible when it is remembered that the great majority of these communities he was from the frontiers of Russia to whom Turkey cannot afford to give any ground for complaints of interference in her internal affairs But it would, I feel sure be a mistake to conclude that Turkey has disinterested herself in the fate of these communities or that they will cease to take their inspiration from her The scattered German communities of Eastern Europe do not lose their sense of cultural unity with the Fatherland simply because their *Volksbunde* are independent bodies whose scope is limited by political frontiers and are not affiliated to any central organisation in Germany The Turkish attitude towards their kindred communities is characterised by a great restraint but I have frequently had occasion to notice the sympathy of which they are nevertheless the object The little effort of the new Samarkand reported by Mr Roberts is a case in point A recent publication called Turk Yili (the Turkish Year book) contained in addition to a considerable section devoted to the Turkish Ojaks a detailed review of the Turkish communities outside Turkey and the Turks have just been translating the manual on Pan Turanianism published by the Intelligence Division of the Admiralty War Staff a work in which the Ghaza in particular is described as of considerable interest

4 There is one other point which I should like to touch briefly That is the proportion of popular attraction The operations of the Ojaks in the field as all the more recent articles in the organ of the Ministry of Education show, are enormously enthusiastic and have progressed hand in hand with the great work of the conversion to the Latin alphabet by means of the so called *Halk* or national schools Even more than a superficial effect this seems to have had to some people's surprise on part of the population many of whom considered literate but the great majority of these on the verge of relapse into illiteracy must be present consumers of the cheap literature and give the field to the younger men to let us record with the new letters One of the younger Deputies also has some original and aggressive outlook recently confided to Mr Roberts that the great problem to be solved was to stimulate and maintain in the people the desire to read Even before the introduction of the new alphabet very many of the recruits had to spend all their military service at best when they returned to their villages their knowledge atrophied and they relapsed into illiteracy The Ministry of Education had exercised the choice of publishers special magazines for the consumption of the peasants in which the language which they could understand and dealing with subjects of interest to them But an even more satisfactory scheme would be one by this Depot thought to organise travelling centres of agricultural instruction which would follow up their practical demonstrations by distributing pamphlets dealing in simple language with the same subjects Such a plan would appeal to the practical sense of the hard headed peasant and would serve both to improve the level of agriculture and to lay a substantial foundation for literacy The scheme is interesting and attractive but the budget of the Department of Agriculture (in this preeminently agricultural country there is no separate Ministry of Agriculture) was sadly slashed as that of the Ministry of Education and I fear that some time must elapse before any scheme so eminently practical has any chance of adoption

I have &c
GEORGE R CLERK

Enclosure in No 28

Notes by Mr Roberts respecting the Ojaks

MR CLARKE Mr Ravensdale and I went yesterday by appointment with Hamdullah Suphi Bey to see the new building of the central organisation of the Turkish Ojaks Hamdullah Suphi Bey was most friendly and not only personally showed us over but afterwards gave us a short sketch of the history aims and present extent and activities of the organisation which I think is not without interest, especially as there is practically no published material on the subject available in any language but Turkish

The building stands in a commanding position on the lower slopes of the rock, which is crowned by the old citadel and the ground, having been artificially terraced up, falls away steeply and allows a fine view over the plain of Angora The new museum, a more modest erection occupies a similar and adjoining position, and between the two an equestrian statue of the Ghazi looks across to the distant hills which close the prospect The Ojak Building is conceived in neo Turkish style, by a Turkish architect Hikmet Bey and the decorative work has been carried out by craftsmen from Constantinople Cæsarea and elsewhere The total cost has been £T 1200 000 The most striking feature is the theatre which will accommodate 640 persons Hamdullah Suphi Bey was particular to explain that in the decorative scheme Turkish secular motives have been utilised for the first time (i e the decorative use of the Arabic characters in their various forms has been eliminated in favour of floral designs &c) The stage will hold up to forty performers and so is suitable for operettas as well as for ordinary plays Though small, it is provided with the most modern equipment including a portion of a very elaborate lighting installation capable of producing every sort of effect There is a presidential box and several foyers with provision for refreshments, &c The formal inauguration is to take place on the 23rd April the tenth anniversary of the first meeting of the Grand National Assembly at Angora

In the entrance hall at the foot of the principal stairway the wall on each side bears a marble tablet That on the right is inscribed with the concluding passage of the Ghazi's sunday speech in which he addressed an appeal to Turkish youth of coming generations to defend Turkish independence and the Turkish Republic even if it need be against overwhelming odds On the left tablet will be engraved the names of those who first pointed out to Turkey the path towards the West such as the reformers Reshid Pasha and Midhat Pasha and Namik Kemal the leader of the literary revival in the nineteenth century The entrance portal carries a terrace where the orators will address a summer audience and on the evening we were here two marble statues of Namik Kemal and Ziya Gok Alp the founder of pan Turanianism It is somewhat surprising that no place seems to be allotted for the Ojaks building for the otherwise eloquent statue of the Ghazi We saw, however a large and not very flattering portrait in oils by a Turkish woman artist, which will no doubt be placed in a prominent position We were unfortunately unable to see the big history book of Samarkand presented by Comrade Karakhan to the Ghazi and by him passed on to the Ojaks as the key of the room where it stood was not available but Hamdullah Suphi Bey who is by no means a Russophile told us with evident zest that it was somewhat poorly printed, as it represented the Russian occupation of the town and depicted in the foreground the panic stricken inhabitants mournfully gathered round the tomb of Timur

Of the other public rooms the most significant is the so called Turkish room which has a not unsuccessful polychrome decoration copied from a room at Erzerum, and contains at one end what to my surprise seemed to be a sort of *mihrap*, but which turned out to be an open fireplace with a gigantic canopy the symbol of the Ojak organisation There is a reading room well supplied with papers in a number of languages and a series of classrooms in one of which we saw English instruction being given (the classes are held three times a week) There are several bedrooms and bathrooms for the accommodation of distinguished foreign visitors, who come for purposes of study or to give addresses or performances There are studios where Turkish secular decorative art is being copied and recorded there is a rapidly-growing collection of photographs of scenes and objects of interest in all parts of the country there is a library with ample shelf accommodation and there is a printing press and bookbinders where the Ojaks publications are prepared There are the offices of the general committee and those of the scientific committee (*i e*, that which is concerned with the publications &c) There is even a laundry But Hamdullah Suphi Bey regretted that a gymnasium had not been provided this defect would be remedied when the building of the Local Angora Ojak is erected which is the next item on his programme

When we had seen everything he had to show finding that our interest was not exhausted but rather stimulated Hamdullah Suphi Bey took us to his office and there briefly outlined for our benefit the story of the growth of the Ojak movement from the most modest beginnings to its present imposing proportions He spoke with the enthusiasm of a man whose heart is in his life's work and who feels that he has been privileged to make a significant contribution to the regeneration of his country and the development of national consciousness and self respect We were constantly struck by the marked affection and respect which he evidently

inspired in those whom we met in the building and although like all the leaders of the new Turkey a comparatively young man with his magnificent mane of white hair and dignified charm of manner he secured the presiding genius of the place

The Ogag movement was started in 1912 by a group of students of the medical faculty in Constantinople The Ottoman Empire was rapidly crumbling away in consequence of the centrifugal tendencies of the people of which it was composed tendencies generated by the national movements which had developed in the course of the preceding hundred years Was Islam the Turks alone remained untouched by this vital spark? Why should not they, too have their national regeneration to enable them to withstand the forces which threatened their very existence? Such was the idea of those young students who fearing to seem behind-hand in the matter of the street regulations of the Society met among the ruins of the ancient cemetery to launch a movement destined to inspire new life in a country which seemed already in its death agony The first premises of the society were two miserable rooms furnished with a round table a few chairs a few mats and two newspapers in the Dean Yolu the street which passes behind the modern Porte of Stamboul Its historical name is Yeni Kapou Odessa Its foundation dates from the time when Russia was making her supreme effort to overcome Turkey at the outset of the Crimean War when Russian agents were busy stirring up the Christian populations of the Balkans and when Russian troops were actually crossing the Danube Here it was that the Young Turk Party had its birth and here it was that the Committee of Union and Progress had its headquarters for the subterranean Press which printed its proclamations and manifestoes was concealed in the cellars of the house but it was run with the most daring disregard of the risks involved

The Ogak movement aimed at the creation of a new Turkish nation to be built up on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire by the introduction of such ideas as would give to the Turkish people the strength to break away from the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the Islamic world and to take the path of Western progress It was not a political movement in the sense that it was opposed to the Government of the day and the Young Turks actually received a subsidy from the Government of the day and continued to do so with the solitary exception of the Administration of Damat Ferit Pasha which totally subventioned an anti-Young Turk Party to the amount of £T 75,000 which though comparing favourably with the past is yet a very modest item in the Ogak's present annual budget of £T 1,500,000 The salaries of the revolutionaries are free donations and subscriptions and there are also numerous capitalist houses books & The Ogaks to-day own real property to the value of £T 6 million The annual budget of the central organisation is £T 280,000 and there are 256 branches with 32,000 members The central committee is overwhelmed with applications for permission to open new branches not even the applicants' right to have secured the necessary educated organisers premises &c the necessity of the application have to be refused if the movement is not to develop too rapidly Out the centre organisation would lose all control

Similar movements are springing up among the Turkish & Tartar) communities outside Turkey From Chinese Turkestan there is an application on behalf of twenty-eight Turkish families all expelled under the Bolshevik regime have been received from Azerbaijan & Bokhara But the Ogak Ulema refused as the proper body to note the recent responsibility about the possibility of control and replied that while the Turkish race is [illegible] movement the Ogak is prepared to [illegible] Turkish families in their borders

Here was a [illegible] of the Ogak's power [illegible] Enver Pasha [illegible] Ismail Enver Bey [illegible] Ismail Enver Bey [illegible] Ismail Enver Bey

E 1108/463 44] No 32

Mr Ramsay (Mr A Henderson (*Received February 28*)

(No 101)

Sir, *Athens, February 21, 1930*

WITH reference to my despatches Nos 86 and 88 of the 14th February regarding the Greco-Turkish negotiations I have the honour to inform you that the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs a body composed of prominent Senators and Deputies represented the political parties has been on two successive days to hear from the Minister for Foreign Affairs the latest reports on the present position

2 An extremely garbled *communiqué* appeared in the 20th February in which it was stated that after lengthy exchanges of views on the questions outstanding between the two Governments the members of the commission found themselves in general agreement as regards the conclusion of arrangements with the Turkish Government whilst leaving the settlement of details to those responsible

3 The *communiqué* was a compromise in the Messager d'Athènes of the 20th February by which has the appearance of being an inspired version which the Government's policy was presented as having at the small success obtained in that the Turkish Government had undertaken to establish a certain number of branches of the Ottoman Bank in Greece and to grant certain facilities in addition to a financial settlement and generally to cultivate friendship and attraction

4 As regards the question of claims and counter-claims arising from the Exchange Convention under the Treaty of Lausanne (exchangeables et cetera) by means of which the two Governments and after the President of the Court (M Max Huber) had successfully brought the press with any return to the Greek contention that it was the duty of the arbitrators to pronounce on these claims and to adopt a procedure with six months at most for the payment of the Greek Government this was in effect the advantage of protracting indefinitely the interested parties' enjoyment of rights which had been recognised by an international convention

5 It was thought to suppose the community could be possibly thought that the Greek Government could return to accept the notion of an entirely new set of principles which had been the subject of long years of negotiation and the Lausanne Treaty which was presented to the Conference and passed on the 20th instant to the Greek Government It will not be recalled that the latter was very wide powers in the matter of exchange control in order to control exchange operations The conditions to be applied to such offences are moreover so severe that banks and private individuals are likely to be most careful to keep well on the right side of the law More specially will this be so in the case of foreign financial institutions whose position will certainly be very carefully watched and on whom the levy of the exchange penalty would doubtless be very attractive Indeed I have reason to believe that one of the objects of the new law is to drive all foreign exchange operations to the banks of the national bureau

6 The publication of the law to the Assembly was the occasion of speeches by the Prime Minister and by the Minister of Finance Neither had anything very consolatory to say at both laying great stress on the point of insisting that some occult influences were at work to undermine the stability of the national currency The conclusion that this was undoubtedly the case was arrived at by a process of deduction of very convincing to a critical mind As all ordinary economic measures had been taken as foreign exchange payments abroad had been stopped and as the drachma did not react, it had to be further depreciated other influences must be at work These could only be assumed to be the agency of the law

7 Apart from his reference to the impending foundation of the State Bank which he insisted would in all respects be strictly national the most important part of Mr Venizelos' speech was his remarks in which he dealt with the reports of the Greek delegate for a moratorium and particularly with the question of the Public Debt The latter was to him a thing by itself Apart from the Greek Government's wish to pay its debts as they fell due Mr Venizelos expressed the belief that for the moment the load was too great for Greece to bear and that the Debt Council in fact approved in its own interest the attitude of the Greek Government The attitude towards the Ottoman Debt has, without question been dictated by the Turkish pressure and is in fact almost the only speck on the horizon otherwise very clear

8 But the measures taken or to be taken to control exchange operations can only be considered as palliatives Radical changes are necessary and in spite

E 1135/324/44] No 33

Sir G Clerk to Mr A Henderson — (*Received March 3*)

(No 56)

Sir, *Constantinople, February 22, 1930*

WITH reference to Mr Lampson's despatch No 49 of the 18th December last, I have the honour to report that on the 24th February the Turco-Soviet protocol prolonging the validity of the treaty concluded on the 17th December, 1925, between Turkey and the Soviet Union was approved by the Grand National Assembly

I have &c

GEORGE R CLERK

E 1137 282 44 No 34

Sir G Clerk to Mr A Henderson (*Received March 3*)

No 60)

Sir, *Angora February 25, 1930*

THE recent crisis threatens to engage all the attention of the Turkish Government and a little new light has been cast on the situation which remains vague and uncertain as was shown by my despatch No 59 of the 12th instant was to the

2 I have had the exchange of telegrams reported in my despatch under reference with the Controller of the Ottoman Debt and the Turkish Minister of Finance and he is satisfied with its readiness to discuss the situation fully with the Council Ismail Hakki Bey has also readily accepted to remain in office and Mr Wyatt the Controller of the Ottoman Debt and Mr Young the representative of the French bondholders have been invited to Turkey for consultations and it is expected they will arrive at a very early date

3 It is only one explanation for the past that might be given for the action of the Angora Government to deal with the control of exchange operations A translation of the law which was presented to the Chamber and passed on the 20th instant is now forwarded herewith It will be seen that the law vests very wide powers in the Government and that it will be able to control all exchange operations The penalties to be applied for any offences are moreover so severe that banks and private individuals are likely to be most careful to keep well on the right side of the law More specially will this be so in the case of foreign financial institutions whose position will certainly be very carefully watched and on whom the levy of the exchange penalty would doubtless be very attractive Indeed I have reason to believe that one of the objects of the new law is to drive all foreign exchange operations to the banks of the national bureau

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of the reported opposition of Ismet Pasha the opinion is generally gaining ground that recourse must be had to a foreign loan. Unfortunately however there is as yet hardly any realisation of the conditions which must be imposed by any reputable financial group. The ease with which the Italian advance of £1 million was obtained is not but a credit for that amount from which the Turkish Government can draw at the Bank of England discount rate against the deposit of an equivalent amount of Turkish which would also bear interest at the bank rate may be partly responsible for this. It is however much more due to the fact that the Government cannot yet realise that it must come down from its high horse and accept reasonable conditions which would in no wise prejudice national sovereignty or Turkish independence. That these conditions have hitherto only been put forward by the Ottoman Bank is no doubt also the more suspect and the way of salvation is therefore still far from being open.

2. Nevertheless, I understand that a report which has just reached me from the Turkish Government may soon be expected to the effect that the Ottoman Bank is not as black as it is painted or that is to open other clouds on the horizon. According to this source Ismet Pasha intends to go to Holland to discuss the possibilities of a loan with the Dutch Trust. The object of the latter is stated to have been to [illegible] with the proposal to come to terms with the Ottoman Bank in the sense above indicated with the position of the Turkish Government being thus strengthened vis-à-vis the Turkish Government.

I have &c.

GEORGE R. CLERK

Enclosure in No. 1

Extract from the Hakimiyet Milliye

LAW FOR THE STABILISATION OF TURKISH CURRENCY

Authority granted to the Government to take decisions

FOLLOWING upon the declarations made in the Grand National Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Ismet Pasha, and the Minister of Finance, Shukru Kaya, the provisions of the law relating to the stabilisation of the Turkish currency were approved. The law is as follows:

Article 1. The Executive Council of Ministers is authorised to take decisions for the strict maintenance of the purchase, sale and export of exchanges, money, securities and shares, with a view to the stabilisation of the Turkish currency.

Art. 2. Notice given in the press and by other suitable means of those decisions which the Council of Ministers, in the exercise of the authority granted to it by Article 1, may take for the stabilisation of the Turkish currency. Any decisions the date of whose promulgation is not specified in the text will come into force the day after their publication.

Art. 3. Legal proceedings will be taken against banks which act in contravention of the decisions taken by the Executive Council of Ministers and organisations which undertake operations which are specified in Article 1 the court may prohibit such organisations from engaging in their operations for a period of from fifteen days to two years and further may impose a fine of from £T.500 [illegible] to £T.5,000 upon offending banks and organisations will be closed. If any contravening operations are undertaken or caused to be undertaken by the head office of a bank or other organisation any closing or suspension of operations which may be enforced will apply also to all the branches in Turkey of such banks and organisations. If branches operate on the ground that they are dependent on the offending branch Banks and organisations temporarily suspended from operating are forbidden to undertake from operations which may draw a profit to them during the period of suspension. Operations which affect the rights of third parties will not be undertaken prior to the expiration of two months' period of suspension, to be reckoned from the expiration of the term.

Art. 4. The decisions in respect of all other operations of banks or bankers which are not in contravention of the decisions of the Executive Council of Ministers, whatsoever profit however they may derive, will be subject to the penalties prescribed in Articles 358 and 359 of the Turkish Penal Code.

Art. 5. In contravention of the decisions to be taken by the Executive Council of Ministers the penalties laid down in Law No. 1447 and other laws will not be applied, the penalties prescribed by the present law will be applied instead.

Art. 6. This law is valid for a period of three years from the date of its publication.

Art. 7. The Executive Council of Ministers is authorised to carry into effect the provisions of this law.

N 1427 1094 97 No. 35

Sir H. Clerk to Mr. Henderson (Received March 4)

(No. 19. Telegraphic.) Constantinople, March 3, 1930.

MY telegram No. 18: Stabilisation: Angora.

Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed me that Turkish Government has made it quite clear that it will give no support to Ottoman Bank will [illegible] assist foreign banks which may attempt to [illegible] concessions from any Turkish Government.

Opinion is said to be [illegible] Ismet Pasha's visit to Holland [illegible] may be connected with Dutch financial [illegible] Turkish Government funds.

Advices received here [illegible] Angora [illegible] Government [illegible] Republican People's Party.

Repeated to Belgrade No. 3.

E 1168 463 44 No. 36

Mr. Ramsay to Mr. Henderson (Received March 4)

(No. 45.) Athens, February 28, 1930.

MY despatch No. 110.

According to the Messager d'Athènes Greco-Turkish Ministerial conversations [illegible] have agreed [illegible] parties.

Convention also [illegible] provides that £T.800,000 held in Constantinople Branch of Commission of Liquidation is to be deposited as follows: £T.300,000 to Mixed Commission for Exchange of Western Thrace, £T.300,000 for Greeks of Constantinople [illegible] Greek Consulate-General and £T.125,000 to Turkish Government for losses due to Greek occupation. Turkish Government [illegible] losses due to Greek occupation.

All Greeks of Constantinople [illegible] as well as Moslems [illegible] in Western Thrace will be recognised as *établis* by the specially appointed by Mixed Commission will issue certificates to these two categories.

All Greeks and Turks provided with certificates mentioned in article will enjoy all rights of citizens and will thus be able to [illegible] within the country. Properties of Greeks to be exchanged [illegible] of Greek subjects established in non-exchangeable zone of Constantinople which have been seized by Turks will be restored.

Greeks who left Constantinople on Imperial or irregular passports will not be allowed to return and Greek Government will renounce their further claims on abandoned properties.

Question of restitution of safe deposits at banks belonging to Greek subjects is to be referred to meeting of Permitted Graeco-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. Owners of such deposits must take proceedings in this court. Safe deposits abandoned by Greeks exchangeable are not taken into exchanges of [illegible].

Liquidation of exchange of fortunes on both sides is referred to arbitration by neutral members of Mixed Commission no restriction being placed on their method of evaluation.

Award must be issued within six months.

A final clause inserted at request of Turkish Government stipulates that the two contracting parties preserve absolute liberty to refuse or accept neutral's award. Validity of convention on property as well as of other agreements to be concluded will depend on this award.

(Repeated to Constantinople.)

FB 1243/107/44 No 37

[illegible] March 10

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

…e Excellency the President
…f the Republic of Turkey

…His Excellency Zeka Bey …
…Prime Minister and Minister
…for Diyarbekir
…His Excellency Mustafa Sereff …
…Deputy for Bardur
…His Excellency Monsieur …
…Numan Menemencioglu …
…Minister for Foreign …
…Affairs

…Başbakan ve Dışişleri Bakanı …
…Diyarbekir Mebusu Zeka Bey …
…Bardur Mebusu Mustafa Sereff …
…Hariciye Vekili Numan Menemencioglu …

…We …
…

…Müşterek …
…

Article 1

…The Contracting Parties …
…present Treaty apply to …
…part of the British …
…Majesty's Realm in Europe …
…Great Britain and Northern …
…Ireland, the territorial …
…waters thereof and the territories …
…which at the date of the …
…signature of the present Treaty …
…are governed by His …
…Majesty's Government in …
…Article 38 of the Constitution …
…for Article 37

Madde 1

…Mukaveleyi akdeden …
…Devletlerden her biri …
…Büyük Britanya Kıralı …
…Majesty Kıralı Hazretleri …
…Birleşik Krallığın …
…Avrupa'daki Hükümdarlığı …
…Ireland Mukaveleyi akdeden …
…Devletlerden her biri …
…Majesty Kıralı Hazretleri …
…Majesty's Government in …
…Article 38 of the Constitution …
…Madde 38 …
…Madde 37 …

Article 2

…The expression "…
…High Contracting Parties" …
…shall for the purposes of this …
…Treaty be interpreted in the case …
…of each High Contracting Party …
…as relating to the United Kingdom, …
…other companies and associations …
…partnerships formed …
…for the purpose of commerce …
…shipping, transport or …
…any other business and carrying …
…on business in the territories of …
…that party provided that they …
…have been duly constituted …
…according to the laws in force …

Madde 2

…Yüksek Akit Taraflardan …
…her biri …
…Yüksek Akit Taraflardan …
…Akit Taraflardan her biri …
…Yüksek Akit Taraflardan …
…her biri …
…Yüksek Akit Taraflardan …
…her biri …
…Yüksek Akit Taraflardan …
…

Parties shall be entitled to enter travel, and reside in the territories of the other so long as they satisfy and observe the laws regulations and decrees applicable to the entry, traveling and residence of aliens

[illegible] shall be held to affect adversely the rights of nationals of any High Contracting Party freely to enter [illegible] territories of the High Contracting Parties subject to the laws regulations and decrees applicable to the entry sojourn and departure of aliens [illegible] passports

Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves the right to prohibit [illegible] subjects or citizens of the other from the enjoyment of certain rights pursuant to the laws [illegible] regarding the relations between public authorities and [illegible] persons or for reasons affecting the safety of the State [illegible] dwelling within its territories or to prohibit [illegible] same grounds

Article 6

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall enjoy in respect of the legal and judicial protection of their property rights and interests the same treatment as nationals subjects or citizens.

Article 7

The subjects or citizens of either of the High Contracting Parties may provided they conform to the laws in force in the [illegible] [illegible] establishments, companies and associations [illegible]

Madde 5

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan [illegible] bir diğer Yüksek Akit Tarafın ülkelerinde [illegible] ikamet etmek, seyahat etmek ve [illegible] ülkelerinin giriş, seyahat ve ikamet [illegible] kanun, nizamat ve [illegible] uymak şartiyle [illegible] olacaklardır

Mülkî surette mukayyed kalmak üzere Akdeden devletlerden her biri Yüksek Akit Taraflardan herhangi birinin [illegible] ülkelerinde [illegible] ve ticaret yapmak [illegible] ve [illegible] ikamet etmek [illegible] ve [illegible] ülkelerinin giriş, seyahat ve ikamet [illegible] kanun, nizamat ve [illegible] uymak şartiyle [illegible] olacaklardır

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan [illegible] bir diğer Yüksek Akit Tarafın ülkelerinde [illegible] ve [illegible] ülkelerinin [illegible] kanun, nizamat ve [illegible] uymak şartiyle [illegible] olacaklardır

Madde 6

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan [illegible] bir diğer Yüksek Akit Tarafın ülkelerinde [illegible] vatandaşları veya tebaaları [illegible] mülkiyet hakları ve menfaatlerini [illegible] ve [illegible] vatandaş veya [illegible] olduklarından [illegible] olacaklardır

Article 7

The subjects or citizens of either of the High Contracting Parties may provided they conform to the laws in force in the [illegible] [illegible] establishments companies and associations [illegible]

Madde 7

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan [illegible] bir diğer Yüksek Akit Tarafın ülkelerinde [illegible] vatandaşları veya tebaaları [illegible] ve [illegible] kanun, nizamat ve [illegible] uymak şartiyle [illegible] ülkelerinde [illegible] ve [illegible] ve [illegible] ve

treatment and egal protection as the subjects or citizens of that Party in regard to taxes dues exactions contributions and other charges

The terms of this Treaty shall not prejudice the collection of any such taxes dues exactions contributions and other charges in accordance with the existing laws and regulations in force in the respective States in respect of persons who are not subjects or citizens of the other High Contracting Party

ARTICLE 10

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be entitled to have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights without other conditions restrictions or taxes beyond those imposed on national subjects or citizens and shall be free to choose their advocates attorneys or agents from among the persons admitted to those professions according to the laws of the territories in question

The procedure as regards the *caution judicatum solvi* and free legal assistance will be determined by local legislation pending the settlement of these questions by a special convention to be concluded between the two Parties

They shall not be subjected in any of the cases mentioned in the foregoing paragraph to any taxes imposts or charges of whatever denomination other or higher than those which are or shall be applicable to the subjects or citizens of the other High Contracting Party

They shall also be permitted subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of the country freely to export the property and their goods in general and shall not be subjected to this respect to any other restrictions or to any other or higher duties than those to which the subjects or citizens of the other High Contracting Party would be liable in similar circumstances

ARTICLE 11

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights without other conditions, restrictions or taxes beyond those imposed on national subjects or citizens and shall be free, in all cases, to choose their advocates, attorneys or agents from among the persons admitted to those professions according to the laws of the territories in question

The procedure as regards the *cautio judicatum solvi* and free legal assistance will be determined by local legislation pending the settlement of these questions by a special convention to be concluded between the two Parties

ARTICLE 12

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted both in time of peace and in time of war, from all compulsory military service

...ubject to ... taxes, duties or fees of whatever nature imposed or ... by the national ... and ... upon ... corporations ... of the other ... Party ... with respect to ... property ... from ... exercise of ... activities ... in the territory ... Party ... than ... which ... or may be ... from ... Party ... or ... Party ... or ... Party ... or

...ment of taxes on profits or revenues shall be an aggregate tax on the profits or revenues arising from the business operated or controlled within those territories.

...Taxation based on the volume of business done shall be calculated only on the business carried on or controlled within those territories.

Further to the purposes of Article II of the Contracting Parties' obligation to accord treatment in accordance with the laws of each country to companies of the territories of the other Party in order to enable them to carry on the agreed business of the said Parties in the territories of the other Party, companies which are organized in accordance with the laws and regulations of the territories of one Party and which have their registered offices in those territories shall in the territories of the other Party be accorded treatment as favourable as companies of any other country for the protection of their property rights and for all matters relating to their business in the territories of the other Party, provided that in each case such treatment is not the subject of limitations which the other Party may impose on companies of any country not a party to the present Treaty.

In all other matters relating to companies which are not covered by the present Article the treatment of the most favoured foreign country shall be applied.

Article 14

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other from whatever place arriving shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

Article 15

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of either

...kazanç veya irat üzerinden alınan vergi, ülkelerde yapılmış veya idare edilmiş ticaretten doğan kazanç veya irat üzerinden alınacak vergilerden fazla olamaz.

...Hacmine göre alınacak vergi, ancak bu ülkelerde yapılan veya idare edilen ticaret üzerinden hesaplanır.

...Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birinin diğer Taraftan ülkelerinde münhasıran şirketleri kanunlarına göre teşkil ve idare edilen ve bu ülkelerde kayıtlı merkezleri bulunan şirketlerin, bu ülkelerde, diğer Akit Tarafın ülkelerinde mukim şirketlerin bu ülkelerde yapmakta oldukları ticareti yapmak üzere, bu Akit Tarafın ülkelerinde, bu şirketlerin mülkiyet hakları ile ilgili olarak ve bu ülkelerde yapılan ticaretle ilgili her hususta, diğer herhangi bir memleketin şirketlerine tanınan muameleden daha müsait bir muameleden istifade etmeleri için, Akit Taraflardan her biri, bu Anlaşmanın mevzuu olmayan hususlarda, diğer Akit Tarafın ülkelerinde mukim şirketlerin, bu ülkelerde yapmakta oldukları ticaretle ilgili olarak, bu ülkelerde,

3 prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of public health,

4) prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of animals or plants, including protection against disease, degeneration or extinction as well as measures taken against harmful weeds, pests and animals

ARTICLE 17

In case of a prohibition or restriction on the importation or exportation of any goods the High Contracting Parties undertake as regards import or export licences to give every thing in their power to ensure

a) that the conditions to be fulfilled and the formalities to be observed in order to obtain such licences should be brought immediately to the notice of persons interested in the trade of the countries concerned,

b) that the period of validity of the licences should be sufficient and as long as possible,

c) that the examination of applications and the issue of licences to the applicants should be carried out with the least possible delay,

d) that the system of licences should be such as to prevent the traffic in licences. With this object licences, when issued to individuals should state the name of the holder and should not be capable of being used by any other person,

e) that in the event of the fixing of ratios the formalities required by the importing country should not be such as to prevent an equitable allocation of

sıhhatı muhafaza hakkında mülâhazalar nazarile vazedilen memnuiyet veya tahditler

4) Hayvanat veya nebatatı tehlikeden masun bulundurmak maksadile vukuu muhtemel hastalıklar, tahribat veya inkıraz aleyhine ittihaz olunan tedbirler ile zararlı otlar, haşarat ve hayvanlara karşı alınacak tedbirler

Madde 17

Bir memleketin ithalâtına veya ihracatına mevzu memnuiyet veya tahditlerden Yüksek Akit Tarafların her biri, bu memleketin hududları dahilinde ve ithalâta veya ihracata müteallik lisanslar hakkında aşağıdaki hükümleri temin etmek için elinden gelen gayreti sarf edecektir:

a) Lisans için müracaat ve lisansların verilmesi ile ilgili şekiller ve riayet olunacak usuller, alâkadar memleketin ticaretile meşgul olanlara derhal ilân olunacak,

b) Lisansların muteberlik müddeti kâfi ve mümkün olduğu kadar uzun olacak,

c) Müracaatların tetkiki ve lisansların müracaatçılara verilmesi mümkün olduğu kadar az bir zamanda icra olunacak,

d) Lisans sistemi, lisansların ticaret mevzuu olmasına mâni olacak surette olacak. Bu gaye ile lisanslar, eğer şahıslara verilecek ise, sahibinin ismini ihtiva edecek ve başka bir şahıs tarafından istimale salih olmıyacaktır,

e) İthalât kontenjanı tesbit olunduğu takdirde, ithalât memleketin talep edeceği muameleler, ithalâtın müsavi şekilde muntazam bir surette

a quantities of goods of which the importation is authorised

b) the conditions under which licences are given for goods produced or manufactured in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties imported or to be exported to the territories of the other shall be as favourable as the conditions under which licences are given for the goods of any other foreign country

ARTICLE 18

The provisions of this Treaty do not apply to the trade in arms or war material which shall remain subject to the laws and regulations in force in the territories of the High Contracting Parties

ARTICLE 19

Any licences granted with the intention of one of the High Contracting Parties for the benefit of the State or local authorities or corporations on goods the produce or manufacture of the territories of the other Party shall not be either of greater than the duties provided in similar circumstances on the like goods of nationals or gin

It is agreed that in cases where no similar goods are produced or manufactured in the territories of the first High Contracting Party the treatment of the most favoured foreign country shall be applied to the produce or manufactured article in question.

ARTICLE 20

The High Contracting Parties agree that the treatment of

tahsisat yapılacak surette olmıyacaktır,

f) Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birinin ülkesinde mütehassıl emtianın diğer Taraftan ithalâtına dair verilecek lisanslar, diğer memleketlerden ithalâta müteallik lisanslar hakkında mevcut şartlardan daha müsait olacaktır.

Madde 18

Bu Mukaveleden alınan Yüksek Akit Taraflar ikilerinde meri kanun ve nizamlara tabi kalmakta devam edecek olan eşyaya ait ticaret muameleleri tatbik olunmaz

Madde 19

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birinin ülkelerinde Devlet veya mahalli teşekkülleri menfaatine, diğer Taraf ülkelerinin malları veya mamulâtı üzerinden alınan gümrük resimleri, memleketlerinde benzer şartlar altında mütekabil surette alınanlardan daha ağır olmıyacaktır.

Mümasilleri Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birinin ülkelerinde istihsal veya imal olunmıyan tabii veya mamul emtiaya ait ziyade müsaid ve muamele cihetinden memleket muamelesine mütalik bir Tarafça muktazerdir

Madde 20

Yüksek Akit Taraflar bu Mukaveleneme devam müdd

commercial travellers samples on their entry into their respective countries shall be governed for the duration of the present Treaty by the provisions of the Convention signed on the 15th January 1924 regarding Commercial travellers Samples

Any further facilities which may be accorded by either Party to the goods of the other Party in respect of customs treatment or any matter arising out of this Article may be extended automatically to the other Party

ticaret, ticari numunelerin muteakip ülkelerine dahilinde tabi tutulacağı muameleye 15 Kanunusani 1924de imza edilmiş olan seyyar ticaret memurları hakkındaki mukavelename hükümlerine tabi olacaklardır

Taraflardan birinin sınai ticaret mamulleri veya tüccarlık hakkında herhangi bir diğer meziyet veya sınai ticaret ve tüccarlık hakkında bu maddeden doğan herhangi bir mevzuu ve sınai ticaret ve tüccarlık hakkında bu maddeden doğan herhangi bir mevzuu diğer Tarafa mütekabiliyet esasile ekstir

ARTICLE 21

The measures taken by the High Contracting Parties for regulating or forwarding traffic across their territories in matters relating to freedom of transit by rail or waterway shall be framed in accordance with the customary conditions and reserves enjoyed in their territorial waters

No discrimination shall be made which is based on the nationality of persons, the flag of vessels, the place of origin, departure, entry, exit or destination or any circumstances relating to the ownership of goods or vessels, coaching or goods stock or other means of transport

MADDE 21

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her birinin ülkesi üzerinden geçen trafiği nakliyat, tanzim ve tevcih işlerinde demiryolu ve suyolu ile sınai ticaret hususunda serbest transit için alacakları tedbirler mutad şartlara ve kayıtlara tabi olacaktır

Menşe, bayrak, hareket, giriş, çıkış veya varış mahallerine göre veya gemilerin mülkiyeti veya emtia, mahsus vagon veya diğer nakliye vasıtaları veya emtianın mutasarrıfına müteallik herhangi bir keyfiyet mülâhazasile hiç bir fark tesis edilmiyecektir

Yukarıdaki hükümlerin tatbikatını temin için Yüksek Akit Taraflar münasip hallerde sınai ve gümrük kanunlarından doğan hükümleri tatbik ve hüküm dahilinde edeceklerdir

In order to ensure the application of the foregoing provisions the High Contracting Parties will allow transit in accordance with the customary conditions and reserves across their territorial waters

Traffic in transit shall not be subject to any special dues in respect of transit (including entry and exit) except for such dues as are intended solely to defray expenses of supervision, statistics and administration related to such transit

Transit ortaya transitin mali zaruretler nezaret istatistik ve idari masraflarını karşılamak için istifa edilecek resimlerden başka transitten dolayı ve bunun dahilinde

The preceding dispositions in no way affect the customs laws concerning the treatment of transit goods nor the regulations concerning goods which are the subject of an import duty or of a State monopoly. The transit of such goods shall however be restricted to the extent necessary to prevent the evasion of the import duty or the monopoly or to take the precautions necessitated by the transit of goods whose import or exportation is prohibited

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to limit the right of the Contracting Parties to prescribe as they think fit the conditions governing the admission of passengers who do not satisfy all sanitary requirements or of goods. Each Party will have the right to prohibit the importation or exportation of goods in pursuance of the stipulations of the third paragraph of Article 16

For the purposes of this Article persons, baggage and goods and the vessels, coaching and goods stock and other means of transport shall be deemed to be in transit across the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties when the passage across such territories with or without transhipment, warehousing, breaking bulk or change in the mode of transport, is only a portion of a complete journey beginning and terminating beyond the frontier of the Party across whose territories the transit takes place.

sevkiyle ve bu kabil hizmetlerle tabi olan muameleler

Dahilden gelen ve transit mahiyetinde olan emtia, mümkün bulunmak şartile hususi kontrol veya transit memurlarının refakatinde olmaksızın, bu Akdin taraf olan yüksek akit devletlerin karasularında kalmak müddetinin tamamı için bir seferin muvazenesinden ibaret bir seyrü sefain halinde geçen masraflar, yolcu ve emtia nakline mahsus mütehassık nakliyat vasıtaları, işbu maddeye mütealliik hususatda mezkûr Tarafın ahkâmına tabi tutulacaklardır

Dahilden gelen ve transit mahiyetinde olan emtia, mümkün bulunmak şartile hususi kontrol veya transit memurlarının refakatinde olmaksızın, bu Akdin taraf olan yüksek akit devletlerin karasularında kalmak müddetinin tamamı için bir seferin muvazenesinden ibaret bir seyrü sefain halinde geçen masraflar, yolcu ve emtia nakline mahsus mütehassık nakliyat vasıtaları, işbu maddeye mütealliik hususatda mezkûr Tarafın ahkâmına tabi tutulacaklardır

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan hiç birinin ülkelerine girmek üzere olan veya oradan çıkmakta bulunan yolcuların veya ticaret mallarının sıhhi kayıtlara tabi olmaları hakkında hiç bir hüküm bu maddeye tevfikan transitin kalmamak mecburiyetinde değildir

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan hiç birinin ülkelerinden aktarmalı nakliyat, anbara konması veyahut konmaksızın transit mahiyetinde olarak mahal değiştirerek yahut değiştirmeksizin geçecek olan ve trenler ve mürettebat ile nezaretçi nakliyat memurlarının refakatinde bulunan tam bir seferin muvazenesinden ibaret bir seyrü sefain halinde geçen insanlar yolcu ağırlığı ve emtia, ve kezalik gemiler, yolcu ve emtia nakline mahsus mütehassık nakliyat vasıtaları, işbu maddeye mütealliik hususatda mezkûr Tarafın ahkâmına tabi tutulacaklardır

Article 22

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the importation, exportation of merchandise which may be legally imported or exported and also the arrange of passengers from or to their respective territories upon the vessels of the other and such vessels or their passengers shall enjoy the same privileges as are shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charges than are levied on vessels and their passengers

Article

In the event of a state of the ports of the territories of the High Contracting Party to national vessels shall be granted equally to vessels of the other Party from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination

Article 21

Pilotage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse charges or other analogous charges of whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries or private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, the vessels of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the ports of the territories of the other treatment equal to that accorded to national vessels

Madde 22

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her biri, İşbu Sözleşmenin yasaklayıcı veya diğer kanuni hükümlerine aykırı olan her nevi ithalatın, ihracatın ve transitin kendi veya diğer Akit Tarafın ülkelerinden veya oralara gelen vasıtaların nakline müsaade edecektir. Bu gemilerle taşınan eşya ve yolcuların aynı milli gemilerle taşınan eşya ve yolcuları veya diğer vasıtalardan müstehsil mamulat veya yolcuların tabi bulundukları resim ve mükellefiyetler veya masraflardan daha ağırlarına tabi olmayacaklardır

Madde 23

Yüksek Akit Taraflar ülkeleri arasında ticaret anlaşmaları akdettikleri takdirde, bu anlaşmalarda, kendi ülkeleri veya diğer ülkeler gemilerinin, bu ülkelerin limanlarına veya sahillerine gelmeleri halinde, Taraflardan her birinin milli gemileri bakımından değişiklik yapılmaz veya sebebi ne olursa olsun diğer Tarafın gemilerine karşı sınırlı tatbik olunmayacaktır

Madde 24

Hükümet umumi hizmetleri ile münhasıran memurlar, hususi şahıslar, ticaret cemiyetleri veya herhangi bir müessese tarafından veya menfaatına istifa olunan tesisat için, kılavuzluk ücreti, karantina resimleri ve emsalinden olup da adı ne olursa olsun diğer mümasil resim ve mükellefiyetler hakkında Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her birinin gemileri diğerinin ülkelerinin limanlarında milli gemilere yapılan muameleye müsavi bir muameleden müstefit olacaktır

Article 24

Dues and charges levied for the use of maritime ports shall be duly published before coming into force. The same shall apply to the by-laws and regulations of the ports. In each maritime port the port authority shall keep open for inspection by all persons concerned a table of the dues and charges in force as well as a copy of the by-laws and regulations

Article 25

Notwithstanding the terms of Articles 22, 23 and 24, each of the High Contracting Parties reserves to the national flag vessels, as well as vessels which are or may be assimilated to them, the rights which are or may be granted to them.

Contracting Parties

2. [illegible] of the High Contracting Parties

3. Merchant vessels engaged in local [illegible] pilotage and [illegible] of saving and salvage in so far as these operations are performed within the limits of territorial waters or in the Sea of Marmora

The High Contracting Parties may likewise extend support under the form of bounties or subsidies to their national mercantile marine as well as to State-owned vessels administered either directly or by a Company in which the State is interested

Article 26

Any vessels of either of the High Contracting Parties which

Bahri limanlarda istifa olunacak resim ve mükellefiyetlerin ilanları dahili nizamnameleri meriyete girmeden evvel neşir ve ilan edilecektir. Her limanda liman reisliği nezdinde resim ve mükellefiyetleri gösteren bir cetvel ile dahili nizamnamelerin birer suretini alâkadarların tetkikine müheyya bulundurulacaktır

Madde 25

22, 23 ve 24üncü maddelerin hükümlerine rağmen Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her biri kendi ülkelerine ait vasıtalara, millî bayrak gemilerine ve onlar hakkında telâkki edilen gemilere veya kendi vatandaşlarına tanıdığı veya tanıyacağı veya kendi vatandaşlarına veya tebaalarına münhasıran tanıdığı hakları

Akit

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan

Limanlara girişte, limanlarda, kıyılarda ve Marmara denizinde serbest ticaret gemileriyle Devletçe veya bir Devlet idaresi veya Devletin ortak olduğu bir şirket marifetiyle işletilen gemilere pilotaj ve sair nakil muavenet vasıtalarile de temin edilebilecektir

Madde 26

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her birinin gemileri havanın şiddet-

may be compelled by stress of weather or by accident to take shelter in a port of the territories of the other shall be at liberty to refit therein to procure all necessary stores and fuel and to put to sea again without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel In case however the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray his expenses he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the port to which he may have come

If a vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties shall run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the territories of the other such vessel and all parts thereof and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom and all flotsam which may have been cast into the sea or the proceeds thereof if sold as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel shall be given up to the owners of such vessel goods merchandise &c or to their agents when claimed by them If there are no such owners or agents on the spot then the vessel goods merchandise &c referred to shall in so far as they are the property of a subject or citizen or company of the first High Contracting Party be delivered to the consular officer of that Party in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the other High Contracting Party and such consular officer owners or agents shall previously pay the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of wreck or stranding of a national vessel

The High Contracting Parties agree however that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any customs duties unless it be cleared for internal consumption

In the case of vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of either country driven ashore or wrecked the respective consular officer of the owner or master or the owner as the case may be or his representative shall be entitled to be present at the sale of the vessel or goods and to represent the interests of the person he represents until the latter shall have taken possession

memurları veya adamları gemi veya malları mahkeme memurlarıyla karşıya oturmasına veya kazaya uğrama malî bir gemi için olan ahvalde tesviyeye mecbur olacağı tal hâriç ve sair masraflardan başka hiç bir resmî tesviye olmaksızın, orada ihraç edilmek üzere celbedilen her cins erzak ve mal rukatı tedarik etmek ve tekrar denize açılmak serbestisine malik olacaklardır Emtianın birbirler hesabına gemisiyle kapıları gümrük memurlarına kontrolsuz olarak satılmış olmaları şartiyle ithalât resmine tâbi olacaklardır

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birinin gemisi diğer Akit Tarafın sahilleri önünde karaya oturacak veya kazaya uğrayacak olursa gemi ve donanımı bütün aidatı, ve mal rukatı denize atılmalarına ehemmiyet verilmeksizin, bulundukları gibi veya satılmasından hasıl olabilecek meblağ karaya oturmaya veya kazaya uğramış gemi hakkında hükmünü olan evrak gemi eşya ve emtia ve sair malın sahipleri veya bunların mümessilleri tarafından talep olundukları zaman kendilerine teslim edilecektir Eğer malın sahipleri sahilde hazır değillerse mevzuu bahis gemi veya emtia ve sair malın Yüksek Akit Tarafın vatandaşı veya tebaası veya şirketine ait olduğu takdirde memuriyetinin havzası kaza mahallini ihtiva eden mezkûr Taraf konsolosuna teslim edilecektir şu şartlarla konsolos diğer Yüksek Akit Tarafın kanunlarında muayyen müddet zarfında onları mutalebe etmiş olsun Konsolos, mal sahipleri veya adamları emvalin

Article 27

It shall be free for each of the High Contracting Parties to appoint consuls-general consuls vice-consuls and consular agents to reside in the towns and ports of the territories of the other Party in which such or similar officers of any other foreign country may be admitted by the respective Governments Such consuls-general, consuls and vice-consuls however shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have obtained the approval in the usual form of the Government of the country to which they are appointed

The consular officers of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other Party the same rights privileges and exemptions pro-

Madde 27

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birinin konsolosları diğer Tarafın herhangi başka bir memleketin, mümasil mümessilleri kabul eylediği kendi ülkelerindeki şehir ve mıntıralara ikamet edebilecek olan başkonsolos, konsolos ve muavin konsolostan ibaret olacaklardır Mumaileyhim başkonsolos, konsolos ve muavin konsoloslar vazifelerine tayin edildikleri memleket hükümetinin mütemmil addedeceği salâhiyetnameyi almadan vazife ifasına başlıyamıyacaklardır

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birinin konsolosları diğer Tarafın ülkelerinde herhangi diğer ecnebi bir memleketin mümasil konsoloslarına bahşedilmiş veya

vided reciprocity be granted, as are or may be accorded to similar consular officers of any other foreign country

ARTICLE 28

In the case of the death of a subject or citizen of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other leaving, in the latter State, property of any description belonging to a person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and dispose of such property, the competent consular officer of the country to which the deceased belongs shall, upon the fulfilment of the necessary formalities be empowered to take charge of and administer the property, or cause it to be taken charge of and administered by a person acting under his authority, in accordance with the laws and regulations prescribed by the laws of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated

The competent consular officer shall likewise be entitled to represent the interests of the estates of deceased persons any right previously granted, or which may hereafter be granted to the consular officers of any other foreign country shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the consular officers of the other High Contracting Party

MADDE 28

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birinin bir vatandaş veya tebaasının diğer Tarafın ülkelerinde vefatı takdirinde, akrabası olmakla beraber, vefat mahallinde mal varlığını muhafaza ve idare etmeğe kanunlarının salâhiyet verdiği diğer bir kimse bulunmazsa, mütevefanın bulunduğu Devletin salâhiyettar konsolosu, mevcut resmiyetleri yaptıktan sonra mütevefanın mallarını kanunlarının tayin ettiği şekil ve hudut dahilinde idare ve muhafaza altına almağa salâhiyettar olacaktır

Bu konsolos, mütevefanın kanunlarının aksine hükümler bulunmadıkça, terekelerin mirasçıları namına Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birinin ülkesinde oturan, fakat diğer Yüksek Akit Tarafın ülkesinde ikamet etmeyen veya bulunmayan mirasçıların menfaatlerini temsil edebilecektir

ARTICLE 29

The consular officers of one of the High Contracting Parties residing in the territories of the other shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of seamen deserters other than subjects or citizens of the latter High Contracting Party from the vessels of the former while in ports of the latter

MADDE 29

Yüksek Akt Taraflardan birinin diğer Tarafın ülkelerinde ikamet eden konsolosları, birinci Tarafın gemilerinden firar etmiş olan ikinci Tarafın vatandaş veya tebaalarından gayri gemi

adamlarının yakalanıp alıkonulmaları hususunda mahallî makamlar tarafından kanunun müsaade ettiği muavenetle mazhar olacaklardır

ARTICLE 30

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have in the territories of the other the same rights as are now granted or may hereafter be granted to subjects or citizens of the latter with regard to patents for inventions, trade marks, trade names and designs upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law

MADDE 30

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her birinin vatandaş ve tebaası diğer Tarafın ülkelerinde ihtira beratları, fabrika veya ticaret markaları ve ticari sınai resimlere mütaallik hususlarda Tarafın vatandaş ve tebaası için şimdi veya mütekabilen mahiz muameleden istifade edeceklerdir

ARTICLE 31

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to furnish upon the request of the proper authorities of the other, with suitable promptitude, reports in respect of the conduct of vessels of its own nationality which have been reported for any offence or misdemeanour, or any other particulars which may be deemed necessary by the latter, and which it may be in its power to furnish, with a view to the due investigation of any charges which may be made, or the prosecution of any persons charged with offences committed on the high seas by the crews of such vessels

MADDE 31

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her biri, sicilli veya mustakbel mahiyette vazifesini ifadan ari olduklarına dair diğer Tarafın münasip ve süratle ita edeceği beyanname veya tarifler vesilesile diğer Tarafın vatandaş veya tebaalarının işlemiş oldukları veya işledikleri iddia edilen kabahat veya cürümler hakkında tahkikat yapılmasına veya bu kabahat veya cürümleri işlemekle maznun olan gemilerin mürettebatından bazı kimselerin muhakeme edilmelerine lüzum görülen diğer malûmatın istenmesi veya ifadesi mümkün olan malûmatın verilmesi hususunda mezkûr Tarafın salâhiyettar memurlarına karşı lâzım gelen itina ve ihtimamı göstereceklerdir

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to prohibit or pursuance of future legislation the importation into any of its territories for the purpose of sale or importation into the territories of that Party of any goods bearing words devices descriptions or other indications which state or manifestly suggest that the goods have been produced or manufactured in the territories of the other Party if such statement or suggestion is false

It is understood that the provisions of this Article do not impose any obligation to mark foreign goods in transit

In respect of goods which are imported into or to which marks or descriptions have been applied within the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties the competent authorities of that Party shall decide what descriptions on account of their generic character do not fall within the provisions of this Article

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her biri diğer Tarafın ülkelerinde imal edilen veya mamul olduğunu sahte veya yanıltıcı şekilde ihtar eden kelimeler resimler veya başka işaretler taşıyan emtianın bu gibi veya başka suretle ihtar edilmiş olduğu takdirde sınırdaki veya gümrük hattındaki mevzuatına aykırı olarak ülkelerine ithalini men etmeyi veya ithal edilmesini başka türlü önlemeyi taahhüt eder

Sahte ihtarlar ile ilgili bu hükümlerin transit emtiaya bir yükümlülük tahmil etmediği anlaşılır

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birinin ülkelerine ithal edilen veya orada üzerinde imalat veya başka işlem yapılmış olan emtiaya ait ihtarlarda ithalat yapılan memleketin salâhiyetli makamları hangi ihtarların cins hususiyetleri dolayısiyle bu maddenin hükümleri dışında kalacağına karar vermeyi kabul ederler

Article 32

Each of the High Contracting Parties may require in order to determine the country of origin of imported goods certificates of origin attesting that the article imported is the national product or manufacture of the said country, or that it should be so considered having regard to the transformation which it has undergone in that country

Certificates of origin in accordance with the form annexed to this Treaty will be issued either by the Chamber of Commerce or Industry to which the consignor belongs, or by the customs authorities of the exporting country, or by any authority or association which may be accepted for the purpose by the country of destination

The Government of the country of destination may require the certificates to be legalised by the diplomatic or consular representative

Parcel post packages will be exempt from the requirement of certificate of origin if the country of destination recognises that the transaction of a commercial character is involved and that the value of the package does not exceed £T 50 for importations into Turkey or, if the rate should be a correspondingly amount for importations into the territories of His Britannic Majesty

Madde 32

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her biri ülkelerine ithal edilen emtianın menşe memleketini tayin için bunların diğer Taraf ülkesinde imal malûlât veya mamulâtından olduğuna veyahut mezkûr ülkelerde şekillerin tebeddüle uğramış olması dolayısiyle o veçhile kabul edilmelerin icap edeceğini mübeyyin menşe şehadetnameleri talep edebilecektir

Bu şehadetnamelere merbut numune mucibince tertip edilmiş menşe şehadetnameleri gerek mürsilin tâbi bulunduğu ticaret veya sanayi odası gerek ihracın memleketin gümrük memurları, gerek emtianın gönderildiği memleket tarafından kabul edilecek olan herhangi bir makam veya teşkilât tarafından da olunur

Müraselünileyh memleketin hükûmeti bu şehadetnamelerin konsolos veya konsolosluk memuru tarafından tasdik edilmesini talep edebilecektir

Kompostallar mürseluileyh memleket mensup tacir bir tahrir emri olduğunu ve Türkiyeye ithal takdirinde beyanı ihtiva ettiğini Bu Türk hükümeti veya Hükümeti Britaniya Kralı Hazretlerinin ülkelerine ithalâtta eşhasa mahsus olmadığı diğer hallerde emtianın kıymeti 50 Türk lirasını veya buna tekabül edecek miktarı geçmediği takdirde menşe şehadetnamesine tâbi tutulmayacaktır

Article 33

The subjects or citizens of either High Contracting Party visiting foreign markets for the purposes of trade shall not be treated, in the territories of the other, less favourably than national subjects or citizens provided they present an identity card in the form annexed to this Treaty, issued by the authorities of the country of which they are subjects or citizens.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph are not applicable to itinerant traders, pedlars or the solicitation of orders from persons who carry on no trade or industry, in which respects the High Contracting Parties reserve full liberty of legislation

Madde 33

Ticaret maksadile pazarlara giden Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birinin vatandaş veya tebaaları vatandaş veya tebaası bulundukları memleketin makamatı tarafından bu maksadla bedennameye merbut nümuneye göre verilmiş bir hüviyet varakası ibraz edebildikleri takdirde diğer Taraf ın ülke erinde mutadi vatandaş veya tebaadan daha az müsait bir tarzda muamele görmiyeceklerdir

Bir ve fikrasının ahkâmı seyyar sanayi erbabına, aynı zamanda ticaretle müştağil olmıyan şahıslardan siparış istemeye şamil olmadığından, Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her biri bu hususlarda kanuni mevzuatının tam serbestisini muhafaza eder

ARTICLE 34

treatment in a footing of equality with the most favoured foreign country shall not be applicable to

privileges which have been or may be granted by either High Contracting Party for the facilitation of frontier traffic within a zone extending for not more than fifteen kilometres on each side of the frontier

Special facilities arising from geographical contiguity

Special advantages or facilities which have been or may be granted by Turkey and the countries detached from the Ottoman Empire under the Treaty of Lausanne of the 24th July 1923

MADDE 34

En ziyade müsaadeye mazhar cemiyet memleket ile müsavat muamelesi

Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her birinin tebaasına hemhudud memleketler arasında onbeşer kilometrelik bir sahil şeridinde yakın bulundukları hudut havalisinde hudut muamelesini kolaylaştırmak için verilmiş veya verilmekte olan

Bir komşuluk münasebetinden mütevellit hususi müsaadeler

Onu Cumhuriyet ile bazı sahil Türkiye ile 24 Temmuz, 1923 Lozan muahedesi mucibince Osmanlı İmparatorluğundan ayrılan memleketler arasında verilmiş veya verilmekte olan hususi müsaadeler

kabil tatbik olmayacaktır

ARTICLE 35

Any disputes which may arise between the High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation of the present Treaty and which it shall have been impossible to settle through the diplomatic channel, shall be by mutual agreement and by means of a compromis submitted to arbitration

MADDE 35

Yüksek Akit Taraflar arasında bu muahedenamenin tefsiri hakkında zuhur edebilecek ihtilâflar diplomasi tarikiyle halledilemediği takdirde mütekabil mutabakatla ve tahkimnamei tarikile hakeme havale olunacaktır

ARTICLE 36

The High Contracting Parties agree that the Residence Convention signed at Lausanne on the 24th July 1923, which is due to expire on the 6th August, 1931 shall become inoperative in so far as concerns the territories of the High Contracting

MADDE 36

Yüksek Akit Taraflar işbu muahedenamenin meriyete girdiği günden itibaren, Lozanda 24 Temmuz 1923te imza edilmiş olup 6 Ağustos 1931 tarihinde münkazi olacak olan ikamet mukavelenamesinin kendi ülkeleri hakkında hükmü

Parties as from the date of the entry into force of the present Treaty

ARTICLE 37

His Britannic Majesty may through His Britannic Majesty's Representative in Turkey, give notice of his desire that the stipulations of the present Treaty shall apply to any British Colony or Protectorate or to any mandated territory administered by His Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or by the Government of India

Any notice given under the preceding paragraph of this Article shall take effect from the date of the entry into force of the present Treaty

MADDE 37

Hasmetlü Britanya Kralı Hazretlerinin Muahedenameyi akdeden Hükümeti nezdinde Britanya Majesteleşi ve Britanya Hükümeti namına Türkiyede vekil Britanya Majesteleşi Britanya Hükümeti ile Büyük Britanya ve Şimali İrlanda Müttehit Krallığındaki Hükümetinin veya Hindistan Hükümetinin idaresi altında bulunan mandater bir memleketin hükümetinin, bu muahedenamenin hükümlerini bu memleket hakkında tatbik edeceğini beyan eylediği takdirde, bu hükümlerin tatbik olunacağı hakkında Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her birine ihbarda bulunmak hakkını haiz olduğunu kabul ve tasdik eder

Bu maddenin evvelki fıkrası mucibince yapılacak ihbarlar, bu muahedenamenin meriyete girdiği tarihten itibaren mer'i olacaktır

ARTICLE 38

His Britannic Majesty may by a notification made by His Britannic Majesty's Representative in Turkey accede to the present Treaty in respect of any of His Majesty's self-governing Dominions or Ireland

After the expiry of a period of four years from the coming into force of the present Treaty either of the High Contracting Parties may, by giving twelve months' notice, terminate the application of the Treaty to any territory in respect of which His Majesty has notified his accession under paragraph 1 of this Article

MADDE 38

Hasmetlü Britanya Kralı Hazretleri Zatı Haşmetanelerinin bu muahedenameye tarihtar bir Dominyonu veya Hindistan namına bu muahedenameye iltihakını Türkiye devletine müessir vasıtalarla bildirmiş olduklarını

Bu muahedenamenin meriyete girdiğinden itibaren dört senelik bir müddet inkizasından sonra Yüksek Akit Taraflardan her biri diğer Taraftan onsekiz ay evvel haberdar ederek—bu maddenin birinci fıkrası mucibince namına Kral Hazretlerinin iltihakını ilan etmiş olduğu herhangi ülkeye muahedenamenin tatbikini durdurabilecektir

Any notification made under paragraph 1 of this Article may include any dependency or mandated territory administered by the Government of the territory in respect of which His Majesty has notified his accession and any notice of denunciation given under paragraph 2 shall be applicable to any such dependency or mandated territory which was included in such a notification of accession

Bu maddenin birinci fıkrası uyarınca yapılmış olan herhangi bir ihbara, Kral Hazretlerinin İhbarını bildirmiş olduğu ülkenin mıntıkasına veya şu veya bu ülke hükümeti tarafından mandası altında idare olunan arazîye şamil olacaktır, ve ikinci fıkra mucibince yapılmış olan herhangi bir feshi varı de mezkûr sarahında dahil bulunan herhangi mıntıkat veya mandası altındaki arazîye karşı da kabili tatbik olacaktır

ARTICLE 89

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Angora as soon as possible It shall come into force immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall be binding for a period of five years from the date of its coming into force

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of five years of its intention to terminate the Treaty it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date of such notice

In the absence of an express provision to that effect such notice shall not affect the operation of the Treaty as between Turkey and any territory in respect of which notification of accession has been given under Article 88

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals

MADDE 89

Bu mukavelenamenin tasdik edilmesi ve tasdiknameleri mümkün olan en kısa bir müddet zarfında Ankara'da teati edilecektir Bu mukavelenamenin yürürlüğe girmesi üzerine derhal mer'i olacak ve mevkiye geldiği tarihten itibaren beş sene müddetle mer'iyette kalacaktır

Mezkûr beş senelik müddetin inkizasından evvel on iki ay evvel Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birisi veya diğeri bu mukavelenameyi yürürlükten kaldırmak niyetinde olduğunu diğer Tarafa ihbar etmediği takdirde bu hususta bir ihbardan itibaren bir senelik bir müddetin inkizasına kadar mer'iyette kalmış olacaktır

Böyle bir ihbar olmadığı müddetçe mezkûr Türkiye ile 88inci madde mucibince ilhak edilmiş bir ülke arasında muteber olmaktan sakıt olmıyacaktır meğerki aksine mütemayil olmayan mefhumu veya mezkûr ihbarda sureti mahsusada tasrih edilmiş olsun

Yukardaki ahkâmı tasdik etmek üzere iki Taraf Murahhasları bu mukaveleyi imza etmişler ve mühürlemişlerdir

Done at Angora in English and in Turkish, both texts having equal force, the 1st day of March, 1930

(s) GEORGE R CLERK.
(s) ZEKAI
(s) MUSTAFA SEREF
(s) M NUMAN

Ankara'da 1 Mart 1930 tarihinde, her iki metin aynı derecede muteber olmak üzere, Türkçe ve İngilizce olarak tanzim edilmiştir

(s) GEORGE R CLERK
(s) ZEKAI
(s) M SUTAPA SEREF
(s) M NUMAN

Annex to Article 83.

Form

Certificate of Origin

Consignor

Consignee

Name

Name

Address

Address

Number of Packages.	How Packed	Marks. Number	Gross and Net Weight in kilogs	Future by which dispatched rail post ship)	Contents

Certified that the goods specified above are of origin

, 19

(Description of competent authority and signature.

Seal.

Form

Menge Schadenersatz

Name

Adresse

Name

Adresse

area ached.	Anzahl der Packstücke	Packart und Zeichen	Art des Gutes (gewöhnliches Gut, Eilgut usw.)	Bruttogewicht	Bestimmung

Ursprungszeugnis

Hiermit wird bescheinigt, daß die vorstehend angeführten Waren ursprünglich aus

sind.

, den 19

(Bezeichnung der zuständigen Behörde und Unterschrift)

Siegel.

Annex to Article 38

Form

Card of Identity

for visitors to fairs or markets

Certified that Mr bearer of this card, who is desirous of processing with his goods to visit fairs and markets for British subjects in Turkey for Turkish citizens in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is resident at and that he is liable to the payment of all lawful dues and taxes to which the exercise of his trade or industry may be subject

This certificate is valid for a period of months

(Place, date, signature seal of the issuing authority

Madde Metni

Notasyon

Ticaret ve gemi sefer serbestisi sözleşmesi hükümleri hakkında tasdikname

Bu sahibinin [illegible] Birleşik Krallığın Türkiye Tebaası için [illegible] Mutad [illegible] Birleşik Krallığın [illegible] Türkiye Tebaası için [illegible] Ekmeğine

[illegible]

[illegible]

(2 644)

8

Protocol

At the moment of signing the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, the plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

[illegible] understood that [illegible] present treaty [illegible] from any [illegible] this unpaid transit [illegible] most favoured foreign country the obligations [illegible] contracting Parties [illegible] mutually to grant to their respective territories at [illegible] equal or superior [illegible] ment of the most favoured foreign country.

[illegible] understood that the expression [illegible] which [illegible] legislative [illegible] steps, which [illegible] for [illegible] steps, differences [illegible] other [illegible] [illegible] Article 12 [illegible] under [illegible] shall [illegible] expression [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

passengers for as foreign destination

9 Irrespective of Articles 27 and 28 It is understood that neither of the High Contracting Parties may claim the benefit of the treatment of the most favoured foreign country as stipulated in these Articles in order to demand for his consular officers any rights other or wider than those granted by that Party to the consular officers of the other

10 Articles 30 to 37 — It is agreed that in accordance with the range of international business matter which falls within the domain of sovereignty or the exclusive competence of the State can become the subject of the reservation

The present protocol will have the same force effect and duration as the treaty of to-day's date of which it is to be considered as an integral part

In witness whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present protocol

Done at Angora in English and in Turkish both texts having equal force this first day of March 1930.

(s) GEORGE R CLERK
(s) ZEKAI
(s) MUSTAFA SEREFF
(s) M NUMAN

götürmek için hamulelerin teşkil ve tanzim ve yoluculuğa eylemek üzere—her halde geçerli olacaklardır

9 Inci 28inci maddeler mucibince Sarahat mukarrerdir ki Yüksek Akit Taraflardan hiç biri kendi konsolosları için bu sözleşmenin bulunduğu hükümlerden başkalarının veya daha vasi mikyasta olmak üzere bu maddeler gereğince Hükümdarı olan zümrelere mensup devletlerin konsolosları için tanınmış olan imtiyazlardan istifade ettirmeyecektir

10 35 inci maddeye mütedair Sarahat mukarrerdir ki hukuk düvel telakkilerine binaen devletin hakimiyet hukukunun veya münhasıran devletin salâhiyetine dahil bulunan bütün hususat mucibince bir çekinme tayin edilebilecektir

Bu protokol bugünkü tarihli muahedenin ayrı bir kısmını teşkil etmek üzere muahedenin mer'iyet müddeti müddetince mer'i olacaktır

Yukarıdaki ahkâmın tasdiki olmak üzere müşarünileyh murahhasları işbu protokolü imzalamışlardır

Ankara'da Türkçe ve İngilizce olarak her ikisinin aynı derecede muteber olmak üzere 1 Mart 1930da tanzim edilmiştir

(s) GEORGE R CLERK
(s) ZEKAI
(s) MUSTAFA SEREFF
(s) M NUMAN

Exchange of Notes No 1

Zekâi Bey to Sir G Clerk

Büyük Elçi Hazretleri — *Ankara* 1 *Mart* 19..

Bugün imzalı muahedenin Türkçe ve İngilizce metinlerinin aynı derecede muteber olmak üzere tasdik edilmiş bulunan 2 inci fıkrasının sonuncu bendi hakkında izahat istediğiniz Zatı Alilerinden bugünkü tarihli mektubunuzda kaydolunmuştur

Bu hususta Hükümet Hazretleri Büyük Britanya ve Şimali İrlanda Müttehit Krallığının bir Hükümdarı tarafından bu muahedenin imzasına mütaallik bulunan bütün müzakerat esnasında ve bilhassa bu bendin tedvini esnasında Türkiye ve Büyük Britanya Hükümetleri arasında mevcut olan samimi münasebetler sayesinde Türkiye ile İngiltere arasında mevcut olan ticaret münasebetlerinin inkişafına hadim olmak üzere gösterdikleri arzu ve niyetin bir delili olarak bu bendin ihtiva ettiği hükümlerin Büyük Britanya ve Şimali İrlanda Hükümetleri tarafından Türkiye aleyhine tatbik olunmayacağını

Beyan ile şerefyab olurum efendim Hazretleri

ZEKAI

Sir G Clerk to Zekâi Bey

British Embassy,
Your Excellency — *Angora, March* 1 1930

With reference to the clauses of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed by us this day, I have the honour to request you to be good enough to give me some explanation of the scope of sub-head 2 of the third paragraph of article 16 of the Treaty I shall be glad to learn that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are animated in this matter by general considerations, and that they do not contemplate any discrimination against Turkey as regards such restrictions as may be imposed on the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war, or exceptionally, of any other military supplies

I avail myself, &c.
GEORGE R CLERK

Exchange of Notes No. 2

Zekki Esq. to Sir G. Clerk

[illegible]

British Embassy

Angora March 1 1930

Your Excellency,

With reference to the clauses of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed by us this day I have the honour to request you to be good enough to inform me whether the Government of the Turkish Republic will be prepared to give favourable consideration to any proposal submitted to them by me, with a view to the reciprocal extension of the treatment of the most favoured foreign country as regards articles produced or manufactured in any of the territories specified in Article 37 of the Treaty to which the latter may belong.

I avail myself &c.

ZEKKI

Sir G. Clerk to Zekki Esq.

British Embassy

Angora March 1 1930

Your Excellency,

With reference to the clauses of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed by us this day I have the honour to inform you in reply to your Excellency's letter of to-day's date that the terms of Article 24 shall not be considered as infringed by the fact that the Government of the Turkish Republic grant a reduction on lighthouse dues to vessels which fly the national flag and maintain a regular service transporting Turkish mails between Turkish ports.

I avail myself &c.

GEORGE R. CLERK

Exchange of Notes No. 3

Sir G. Clerk to Zekki Esq.

British Embassy

Angora March 1 1930

Your Excellency,

With reference to the clauses of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed by us this day, I have the honour to request you to be good enough to inform me whether the Government of the Turkish Republic will be prepared to give favourable consideration to any proposal submitted to them by me, with a view to the reciprocal extension of the treatment of the most favoured foreign country as regards articles produced or manufactured in any of the territories specified in Article 37 of the Treaty to which the latter may belong.

I avail myself &c.

ZEKKI

Exchange of Notes No. 4

Sir G. Clerk to Zekki Esq.

British Embassy,

Angora March 1 1930.

Your Excellency,

With reference to the clauses of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed by us this day, I have the honour to communicate to you the enclosed list of the British Colonies and Protectorates.

[illegible]

Zekki Esq. to Sir G. Clerk

[illegible]

British Embassy

Angora March 1 1930

Your Excellency,

With reference to the clauses of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed by us this day I have the honour to inform you in reply to your Excellency's letter of to-day's date that the Government of the Turkish Republic will give favourable consideration to any proposal submitted to them by you with a view to the reciprocal extension of the treatment of the most favoured foreign country as regards articles produced or manufactured in any of the territories specified in Article 37 of the Treaty to which the latter may belong.

I avail myself &c.

ZEKKI

as also of the mandated territories administered by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which may benefit by the provisions of article 37 of the treaty. I reserve the right to notify subsequently to the Government of the Turkish Republic such modifications as may be necessary in the list.

I take advantage of this opportunity to place on record that it is understood that the expression "subjects or citizens of the High Contracting Parties" wherever it appears in the treaty, covers all persons and bodies of the British Protectorates and mandated territories mentioned in the list referred to above as also the subjects of the Native States. I have to request Your Excellency that the above proposal may be communicated to the Government of the Turkish Republic for their concurrence.

I avail, &c.
(For the High Commissioner)
GEORGE H. CLERK

Annex

Southern Rhodesia
Uganda
Barbados
Bermuda
British Guiana
British Honduras
Ceylon
Cyprus
Falkland Islands and Dependencies
Fiji
Gambia, Colony and Protectorate
Gibraltar
Gold Coast
  a. Colony
  b. Ashanti
  North Territories
  d. British Togoland
Hong Kong
Jamaica, including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands
Kenya, Colony and Protectorate

Leeward Islands
  Antigua
  Dominica
  Montserrat
  St. Christopher and Nevis
  Virgin Islands

Malay States
  a. Federated Malay States—
    Negri Sembilan
    Pahang
    Perak
    Selangor
  b. Unfederated Malay States—
    Johore
    Kedah
    Kelantan
    Perlis
    Trengganu
    Brunei
Malta
Mauritius

Nigeria
  a. Colony
  b. Protectorate
  c. British Cameroons

North Borneo, State of
Northern Rhodesia
Nyassaland Protectorate
Protectorate of Aden
St. Helena and Ascension
Sarawak
Seychelles
Sierra Leone, Colony and Protectorate
Somaliland Protectorate
South African High Commission Territories of the
  Basutoland
  Bechuanaland Protectorate
  Swaziland

Straits Settlements
Tanganyika Territory
Trinidad and Tobago
Uganda Protectorate
Wei-hai-wei
West Pacific Islands of—
  British Solomon Islands Protectorate
  Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony
  Tonga

Windward Islands—
  Grenada
  St. Lucia
  St. Vincent

Zanzibar Protectorate

Zekâi Bey to Sir G. Clerk

Büyük Elçi Hazretleri, *Ankara, 1 Nisan 1926*

Birleşik Krallık ile Türkiye arasında akdolunan Ticaret ve Seyr-ü-sefer Muahedenamesinin 37 inci maddesinin tatbikine dair Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ve Hazreti Kral Hazretleri namına Fransız Britanya ve Şimali İrlanda Müttahit Krallığındaki Hükûmeti tarafından mezkûr maddede zikrolunan ecnebi ülkeleri, reisleri namına kaleme alınmış olduğu Zat Âlinize arzeylerim. Bu cetvelde bulunan ismi yapılmış olan memleketlerin tabiiyeti Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Hükûmetine bu kabil hukuku muhafaza etmek üzere lâzım olan garantiyi kaydettim.

Aynı zamanda, "Yüksek Akit Taraflardan birinin veya vatandaşlarının tebaası muahede akdinden mukaddem nereside mevcut ise vukuunu müteakip tesis edilen cetvelde mezkûr Britanya Protektoralarının ve Britanya tarafından mandaya alınan İdarelerinin tabiiyeti ecnebi ülkeler vatandaşlarına ve vatandaşlarile Hindistan Devlet-i tebaalarına şamil olmak mukarrer bulunduğunu teyit etmeğe mübaşeret eylerim. Bervechhalda prensibi Hukûmetinizin ehemmiyetle muhafaza ettiğe pek memnun olduğu hakkındaki beyanatı Ahlerine sene-i Ittıbak ederim.

Bu vesile-i Büyük Elçi Hazretlerine ihteramatımı tekrar teyit eylerim.

ZEKAI

[illegible]

Angora, March 1, 1930

With reference to your note of [illegible] and Navigation signed this day, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of [illegible] which you have been good enough to address to me [illegible] as follows:

[illegible] the United States [illegible] benefit [illegible] of the Treaty [illegible] I have the honour to inform your Excellency that [illegible] territories [illegible] of the [illegible] has [illegible] and [illegible] subject to compliance with the laws, regulations and decrees of the country, continue to be exempt from [illegible] as heretofore.

I avail myself, etc.,
(Signed) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ismet Inönü

Angora, March 1, 1930

With reference to the letter of this day's date from your Excellency, I have the honour to inform you that the three British schools at Constantinople and the two British hospitals, one at Constantinople and one at Smyrna, may, subject to compliance with the laws, regulations and decrees of the country, continue to be exempt from [illegible] as heretofore.

I avail myself, etc.,
(Signed) ISMET

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

Sir G. Clerk to Dr. Tevfik Rüstü Bey

Embassy of His Majesty's [illegible] Turkey
March 1, 1930

Mr. Minister,

J'ai l'honneur de porter [illegible] que les [illegible] des agents de navigation, des experts techniques des chantiers navals, des fournisseurs maritimes, des shipchandlers et du représentant du Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping

Je saisis, etc.,
GEORGE R. CLERK

Zekâi Bey to Sir G. Clerk

Büyük Elçi Hazretleri — Ankara, [illegible]

Suites aramızda [illegible] Seyr-ü-sefain ve ticaret [illegible] 1930 tarihli [illegible] Hükümetimizin [illegible] hasıl olan [illegible] Büyük Elçiliğinizin [illegible] 1931 [illegible] Ankara [illegible] Büyük Elçiliğinizin [illegible] Ankara [illegible] Hükümetimizin

Translation

Your Excellency, Ingoma, March 1 1980

I have the honour to request you to be good enough to give me some explanation of the position in Turkish ports of shipping agents, technical experts of marine repair-shops, ship-chandlers, and the representative of "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping."

I have, &c
GEORGE R. CLERK

No. 1 — Mr. R. Ouchakoff to Mr. Clerk

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, *Ingoma, le 1er mars 1980*

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

J'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence en réponse à sa lettre du jour que la question de savoir si les charges ou agents maritimes, les chantiers navals, les fournisseurs maritimes, les ship-handlers et le représentant du "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping" sont à la disposition des personnes étrangères ou nationales, est réglée comme suit :

Agents maritimes

1. Il n'existe aucune réglementation ou disposition prévoyant un régime spécial pour les employés des agents maritimes, à condition que ceux-ci ne s'occupent pas d'opérations de chargement et de déchargement des marchandises, ces opérations étant réservées aux seuls nationaux turcs.

2. Il est défendu aux agents de navigation et à leurs employés de monter à bord des navires pour effectuer le chargement et le déchargement des marchandises, ces opérations étant réservées aux seuls nationaux turcs, même s'ils sont de nationalité ottomane, ainsi que tous autres services de port expressément réservés aux nationaux turcs, même si ceux-ci sont de nationalité ottomane.

3. Toutefois, rien n'empêche en principe les agents de navigation ou leurs employés de monter à bord des navires dans tous les ports turcs afin de traiter avec l'armateur ou le capitaine des affaires concernant les navires.

4. Il est entendu que, bien que les métiers de pointeur et de calfat soient réservés aux nationaux turcs, rien n'empêche les agents de navigation ou leurs employés de prendre note à bord des navires aux frais de ceux-ci pour le service d'chargement et de déchargement des marchandises.

5. Si ces personnes sont de nationalité étrangère, elles ne sont tenues, conformément aux règlements de police, de présenter à bord, sur demande, leur permis de séjour ou de résidence.

Entrepreneurs de travaux maritimes

Les entrepreneurs de travaux maritimes, les fournisseurs maritimes, les ship-chandlers, ainsi que les agents ou représentants du "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping" peuvent exercer librement leur profession, sans aucune restriction spéciale, à l'égard des étrangers.

Veuillez, &c.
G. R. CLERK

No. 2 — Mr. Clerk to Mr. Ouchakoff

Your Excellency, *Ingoma, March 1 1980*

I have the honour to inform you in reply to your letter of to-day's date which you requested some explanation of the position in Turkish ports of shipping agents, technical experts of marine repair-shops, ship-chandlers and the representative of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, that the position of these persons arising from the laws and regulations in force is as follows:

Shipping Agents

1. No law, regulation or ruling exists imposing any condition as regards the employment of shipping agents or their employees, provided that the latter do not engage in any duty which is reserved to nationals in accordance with the law concerning trade.

2. Shipping agents and their employees are prohibited from going on board lighters to effect the embarkation and disembarkation of goods and from undertaking any other port services expressly reserved to Turkish nationals if they are of foreign nationality, or, even if they are of Turkish nationality any services reserved to a monopoly.

3. Nevertheless, shipping agents or their employees are in no wise prohibited from going on board vessels calling at Turkish ports, and from there performing duties pertaining to the internal services of such vessels.

4. It is understood that although the trades of tally-clerk and stevedore are reserved to nationals, there is nothing to prevent shipping agents or their employees from taking note on board ship without levying any charge for this service of the loading and unloading of goods.

5. Where these persons are of foreign nationality they will merely be obliged in pursuance of the police regulations, to show on demand their residence permit before going on board.

Other Professions

[illegible] Register of Brutal and [illegible] subject to the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Zekai Bey had resort to [illegible] adhesion à la Convention [illegible] articles & [illegible] reprises de la première [illegible] passus [illegible] article [illegible] [illegible] Traité de Lausanne [illegible] Etats [illegible] les Etats [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

reciprocal relations with the contracting parties of the following conventions:-

1. The Convention and Statute concluded at Barcelona in 1921 respecting Freedom of Transit and Navigable Waterways of International concern
2. The Convention and Statutes concluded at Geneva in 1923 respecting Maritime Ports and Railways
3. The Convention concluded at Geneva in 1923 respecting Customs Formalities and
4. The Convention and Statutes drawn up at Geneva in 1923

I thought we had not left out the course of the negotiations, but, nevertheless, Sir Eric Clark would be happy if the Head of the Treaty Department would glance over the terms of the four conventions mentioned by the Turkish representatives.

2. The first substantive part of the observations of Turkey to the Convention and Statute concluded at Geneva on 9th December, 1923 refers to the provisions of Article 2 of the Convention and Statute of Freedom of Transit which replaced the corresponding provisions of the Convention of Barcelona to which Turkey had adhered in virtue of Article 101 of the Treaty of Lausanne. I have not yet had time to investigate the question of the Turkish Government's adherence to the Barcelona Convention, but Mr. Zeki Bey was in a position to refer to Sir George Clerk in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs the substance of Mr. Ryan's minute of 1st December, 1925, in which Mr. Ryan suggested that an effort should be made to obtain the withdrawal of the Turkish reservation to the Convention of Barcelona. Mr. Zeki Bey replied that he would refer to this question when he visited Geneva in March next, but that he could not say whether the Turkish Government would be prepared to withdraw the reservation. He added that he thought that the Turkish Government would be prepared to withdraw the reservation to the Convention of Barcelona, but that he could not say whether the Turkish Government would be prepared to withdraw the reservation to the Convention of Barcelona.

3. Sir George Clerk thanked Zeki Bey for this information. The matter was dropped.

GEORGE H. CLERK
ZEKI

[illegible]

Memorandum

As regards the consular agreement No. 18 of the draft, the Turkish delegation accepted all the modifications suggested in the telegram No. 6 to Constantinople of the 8th January, 1926, to the countries entitled to consular jurisdiction, with the exception of Article 31. The Turkish delegation has not yet had the opportunity of discussing the telegram No. 12 to Constantinople of 19th January, 1926, but it has informed us that it will be prepared to sign the agreement with the modifications suggested in the telegram. The Turkish delegation has also stated that it accepted the modifications suggested in the telegram No. 7 to Constantinople of 19th January, 1926, with the exception of Article 31. The Turkish delegation has also stated that it accepted the modifications suggested in the telegram No. 8 to Constantinople of 19th January, 1926, with the exception of Article 31. The Turkish delegation has also stated that it accepted the modifications suggested in the telegram No. 9 to Constantinople of 19th January, 1926, with the exception of Article 31. The Turkish delegation has also stated that it accepted the modifications suggested in the telegram No.

[illegible] that the Turkish press would not subject it to undue
matters so far as to enable the Turkish delegation to give on the
signature of the arrangement of His Majesty's Government a
[illegible]

Copies of despatches addressed by Special Commissioners to Constantinople despatch No. 19 of the 20th January have each received
a letter from the Joint Director of Intelligence of which the following
is the substance

As Lloyd George's article [illegible] which have been
under the Capitulations operate to the detriment of foreign subjects
[illegible] Powers laws are now in force in Turkey
[illegible] Treaty of Navigation and Establishment that it is
[illegible] Treaty as to the operation of the law of the
year November 1926 concerning the acquisition of Turkish
nationality

[illegible] for the Turkish view that arguments agreed
[illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] of signatories at least equally
[illegible] Treaty as to the Turkish nationality law for objecting
to it

[illegible] that there is no [illegible] Treaty between Soviet
Russia and Greece which provides that the British citizens
may reside in the latter country subject to compliance with the laws
and regulations of that country

P M ROBERTS

Foreign Office
March 4 1930

E 1244/203/44 No. 38

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson (*Received March 10*)

(No. 80)

Sir, *Constantinople, March 6, 1930.*

I REGRET that at this distance it is impossible to obtain reliable information about the exodus of Armenians from the eastern districts of Turkey which forms the subject of your despatch No. 133 of the 24th February last and of other recent correspondence.

2. I recall that I am able to learn, the exodus seems to be due rather to the force of general circumstances than to any particular pressure exercised by the Turkish Government. Fortunately the numbers seem considerably smaller than was believed. It is believed that there are or recently were altogether only some 10,000 or 12,000 Armenians in the eastern districts of Turkey: 2,000 or 3,000 in Erzerum, 2,000 or 3,000 in Erzingan, 1,000 or 2,000 at Sivas, 500 at Amasia and Tokat, etc. These people seem to have realised that it is impossible for them to live in Turkey. They are not allowed to reside out of the towns, they cannot follow their usual trade as heretofore, they are forbidden the towns. They cannot have their own schools to bring up their children. They often have to hand over more than they have to pay in taxes. They cannot receive the moneys which relatives in the west send them in accordance with the exchange regulations. In short, in accordance with the restrictions in force in Turkey they are forced to depart or starve.

3. Considerable pressure is therefore said to have been brought to bear by the Government to induce Armenians to leave the country. It has been going on for some twelve months now. Last spring a few hundreds of Armenians were dribbling into Constantinople from the neighbourhood of Sivas. The exodus to Syria has become more marked in recent months as it is possible, although I have no definite evidence of it, that fear of Armenian outrages has made the authorities at Diarbekir, Mardin and elsewhere give the local Armenians to understand that they would be well advised to leave.

I have &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK

E 1242/206/44 No. [illegible]

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson (*Received March 10*)

(No. 70. Confidential.)

Sir, *Angora, February 28, 1930.*

AS I reported in my telegram No. 10 of to-day the representative of Messrs. Vickers Armstrong has received information that the purchase of the two Italian destroyers by the Turkish Government is quite definite.

2. The decision remains somewhat surprising, for Turkish finances are not in a condition to afford what can only be called at this moment a costly and unnecessary luxury which, besides being provocative to Greece, will also induce scepticism as to Turkey's loudly professed inability to meet the charges of the Ottoman Debt. Moreover the Turkish authorities openly expressed so much dissatisfaction with the two Italian destroyers previously ordered that nothing seemed more unlikely than a further order without any reference to the competing yards of other countries.

3. The whole business has a political odour about it, and though I have no definite grounds for the assumption it is almost impossible not to see some connexion between this transaction and the recent credit of £1 million sterling granted to the Turkish Government by the Banca Commerciale.

I have &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK

E 1232 463/44 No 40

Mr Ramsay to Mr A Henderson (Received March 10)

(No 108 Confidential)

Athens, February 26, 1930

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you with reference to my despatch No. 101 of the 21st instant that I had some conversation with the Prime Minister last night after dinner at His Legation, and I took an opportunity of enquiring how the Graeco-Turkish negotiations were progressing.

2. M. Venizelos said that his speech on Greek naval policy had produced an excellent effect at Angora and he was confident of reaching agreement on all the outstanding questions between Turkey and Greece. To my question whether this included a naval agreement His Excellency replied in the affirmative. His speech had shown that Greece had no aggressive or competitive intentions and he did not think Turkey entertained any designs of conquest on Thrace now that the populations were at least drawn on both sides. He would like to assist in absolute parity as Greece has no desire to establish naval Powers beside Greece, just as France does not consider she has rivals on land. He said that Italy was the country the Turks really feared, and that they were only interested in preventing the domination of Greece which would be a menace to Turkey. He expressed some surprise at the round robin which Mr. Kemal had sent to Athens, Belgrade and Bucharest on the 14th February, and said that whereas the Turkish point of view could be quite understood, the advantage to Turkey of the note lay in the mobilisation which might be brought about. Whatever Turkey might always be decided on land.

3. His Excellency confirmed his intention of going to Angora if agreement was reached as he expected it could be effected in going there would be to mark the fact that both countries had definitely abandoned all territorial aspirations or designs against each other.

4. I should observe with reference to my despatch No. 65 of the 27th January that M. Venizelos made no reference to the difficulty of negotiating a new Turkish commercial treaty with the French plenipotentiary Monsieur Aubert.

5. Although perhaps somewhat premature, I think it right to report that in the opinion of the Prime Minister there is no doubt that his recent visit to Angora has established most friendly relations with Turkey and his confidence in the success of the present negotiations.

I have &c.
PATRICK RAMSAY

E 1404 463/44 No 41

Chargé d'Affaires Angora to Mr A Henderson (Received March 18)

(No 14
(Telegraph R

Angora, March 18, 1930

ATHENS telegram No. 45

Settlement is being delayed by questions of property of exchangeables. Neutral members of the commission are unwilling to bind themselves in advance to give any particular award about this (see Sir G. Clerk's despatch No. 26). Turks and possibly Greeks also are unwilling to bind themselves in advance to accept any award neutrals may give. However there is some hope that compromise may be found in regarding award as merely consultative. Both parties remain agreed on the principle that property claims of Greek and Turkish exchangeables must be held to cancel out mutually.

(Repeated to Athens No. 2)

E 1511 1511/44 No 42

Mr Edmonds to Mr A Henderson (Received March 24)

(No 89)

Sir

Angora, March 17, 1930

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of two telegrams exchanged with the British High Commissioner for Iraq regarding a report published by a Cairo newspaper to the effect that Kurdish revolutionaries in Turkey have made certain demands of the Turkish Government and that the latter is giving them sympathetic consideration.

2. There is little to add to the telegram which I have addressed to Sir F. Humphrys. However let us Kurdish insurrections outside Turkey may be and there have been of late, they are not new. I much doubt whether such Kurdish elements as remain in Turkey have the unity, leadership or power to make demands of the Turkish Government to any purpose. Recent events I think push news as I gathered in Mr. Holman's tour of the eastern provinces (see Sir G. Clerk's despatch No. 305 of the 11th July 1929).

3. At the time of the news has filtered through from these areas. Fighting between rival Kurdish and Kurdish Bands, certainly, periodically break out. Military columns and Gendarmerie in the larger places were being sent. In the summer of 1928 Jalali Beg and Ihsan Beg, brothers of the notorious Khalid Beg, operated on Persian soil and made a foray into the Bitlis district. Early in September the press reported the presence of a Kurdish band under Ali Shir in the Hinis district. After the 1929 Persian Kurdish Revolt Jalali Beg and his band visited Angora. He could not get over the difference. The Persian Government, and the weakness of Persian power, as did to a lesser degree the Iraqis. The Turkish Government is the dominant one in the district and one to please, so that village near Id Azzam being the pass to Persia between El Aziz and Mus) or in scheme for the capital of the Bitlis Vilayet to Mus. In the absence of definite news I should not myself be inclined to take seriously the report that the Turkish Government are in fact contemplating any change in policy towards Kurds in view of the possibility of reaction on Kurds in Iraq.

(2)

His Majesty's Representative, Angora to British High Commissioner Baghdad March 13, 1930

YOUR telegram of 13th March.

I had not heard report and consider it improbable. General policy of Turkish Government towards Kurds however remains wholly conciliatory.

E 1516 463 44 No. 43

Mr Ramsay to Mr A Henderson (Received March 24)

(No. 138)

Athens, March 18, 1930

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram No. 45 of the 4th March, regarding the Greco-Turkish negotiations, I have the honour to inform you that it was announced in the press on the 15th March that the signature of the Properties Convention was held up owing to the refusal of the neutral members of the Mixed Commission to accept the task of estimating the value of the properties concerned, unless the two Governments accepted in advance to treat their award as final and that the Turkish Government had refused to accept this condition.

2. The semi-official Messager d'Athenes confirmed this report on the 16th March and stated that the neutral members of the Mixed Commission had declared that they were unable to undertake to arbitrate on the liquidation of the property question resulting from the exchange of populations but it added that they had given various reasons for this refusal although there were certain reports in the press. According to these it appeared that the neutral members had declared arbitration impossible without previous ratification of the Convention to be concluded between the Governments of Athens and Angora. If this ratification had not taken place the arbitral award would be contrary to the Convention of Lausanne which remained in force so long as the agreement between the two Governments had not been ratified and by the terms of which the liquidation of the exchanged Greek property had to be carried out by the Mixed Commission as a whole whose decision was binding upon both parties. It was known that the Turkish Government had declared the readiness to sign forthwith the agreement regarding properties and the other questions but they subordinated their ratification to the arbitral award. According to this view all these documents would be regarded as invalid if the arbitral award were not established advantageously for one of the parties. It was hoped that this difficulty would be overcome.

3. I am forwarding a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
PATRICK RAMSAY

E 1570 463 44 No. 44

Mr Ramsay to Mr A Henderson — Received March 20

(No. 63)

(Telegraphic)

Athens, March 20, 1930

ANGORA telegram No. 14.

It is semi-officially announced that Turkish Government have now proposed certain modifications in text of agreement, notably that neutral members of Mixed Commission should give an opinion, not an arbitral award or liquidation of exchangeable properties and that pending this opinion not only ratification but even signature of agreement should be suspended. It is believed that neutrals would accept this proposal.

It is also said that owing to centenary celebrations and urgent business in the Chamber Greek reply will probably be delayed some days.

For the first time in history the Turkish Minister and staff on orders from his Government attended official *Te Deum* on the anniversary of Greek independence yesterday. The effect was excellent.

(Repeated to Angora No. 1.)

E 1579 463 44 No. 45

Mr Ramsay to Mr A Henderson (Received March 27)

(No. 151)

Athens, March 21, 1930

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 19th March how he found the Greco-Turkish negotiators on their return from Egypt. His Excellency said they were now held up by the neutrals' stipulation that no decision should be held binding on both parties. He seemed to think their attitude rather unnecessary for he observed that, as the International Court of the Hague could not be asked to enforce the decisions, they were hardly likely to be willingly executed by both parties to an award and they were only playing to assume still greater difficulties by giving the decisions points of dispute. M. Venizelos had hopes of their modifying their attitude.

2. I mentioned the matter in a brief conversation with the Italian Minister with whom I lunched that day. M. Venizelos referred to the application to the Secretariat of the League of Nations with a view to their authorising the neutrals to waive their stipulation. At this point our conversation was interrupted, and I did not get an opportunity of resuming it. Vessels entered the Piraeus harbour immediately after lunch, and I went to the window to watch the Italian vessel draw alongside. Everything was done to get the utmost possible out of the clear patch of the Italian Fête Day, and to show the Italian Minister that the matter was essential, asked to put off the study of the Opposition, who spent the morning speeches between cheering and afternoon.

3. I am told that the Foreign Minister has been invited to attend with his staff at the Greek Independence Day celebrations on the 25th March, which he thinks will be a most difficult matter. [illegible] departure would not be accepted as signifying any more friendly disposition on the part of the Turkish Government.

4. I have transmitted a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
PATRICK RAMSAY

E 1626 463 44 No. 46

Mr Ramsay to Mr A Henderson — Received March 28

(No. 64)

(Telegraphic)

Athens, March 28, 1930

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs told me to-day that settlement with Turkey was now held up owing to Turkish Government having, after we put forward fresh demands. His Excellency said draft agreement had been drawn up at Angora where Turkish negotiator had acted in constant collaboration with Turkish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, whereas the Greek representative was too far off for such collaboration with the Greek Ministry for Foreign Affairs. When the draft was brought here the Greek Government found some points not satisfactory but in order to reach a settlement the Minister had authorised signature. The Minister for Foreign Affairs seemed rather disgusted.

E 1665 466 44 No. 47

Mr Edmonds to Mr A Henderson — Received April 1

No. 97

Angora, March 25, 1930.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith fourteen copies of the report of the Straits Commission for the year 1929.*

2. This report calls for little comment. The commission worked harmoniously throughout the year and unobtrusively maintained the useful activity which has characterised it since its inception. An unfair discrimination against Greek shipping.

* Not printed.

when in the autumn threatened to militate against the development of friendly relations between Turkey and Greece was quickly removed as a result of the intervention of the commission while the decision of the Council of the League of Nations is still awaited regarding the alleged violation of the Straits Convention earlier in the year by Italian warplanes

I have, &c.
W. S. EDMONDS.

E 1666 1666 44 No. 48

Mr. Edmonds (Angora) to Mr. A. Henderson (Received April 11)

(No. 68)

Sir *Angora, March 25, 1930*

I HAVE the honour to report with reference to Sir G. Clerk's despatch No. [illegible] of the 21st October last that the Yavuz Sultan Selim recently underwent [illegible] trials on the completion of her refit to give the staff of Lord [illegible]

I have the honour to inform you that the Naval Mission and British representatives in the Near East are [illegible] has been [illegible] results of this trial. These appear to have been [illegible] satisfactory. The speed of the ship was [illegible] Turkish [illegible] performance. The Yavuz was generally [illegible] but there was a tendency for certain [illegible] to [illegible] vibration [illegible] the ground that [illegible] appear to [illegible] with the [illegible] provinces. It was [illegible] that [illegible] was [illegible] assert that the vessel could not [illegible] speed of 28 knots.

A copy of this despatch has been sent to His Majesty's Minister at Athens.

I have, &c.
W. S. EDMONDS.

[illegible] No. 49

[illegible]

The Yavuz was recently put [illegible] machinery trials on the [illegible] and [illegible] results appear to have exceeded the [illegible] both the Turkish naval authorities and the [illegible] engineers.

During the [illegible] the French naval attaché was supplied [illegible] to the representatives of the [illegible] that in the course of six hours [illegible] draught [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of 27 knots was [illegible] to the westward to the Sea of Marmora [illegible] a speed of 28 knots. [illegible] four hours 28 knots by land [illegible]. Also that a contract [illegible] guaranteed a speed of 21 knots, but in order [illegible] performance of this speed was attained [illegible] would [illegible] of the Turks to grant [illegible] of this speed was [illegible] by contractors. I understand, are somewhat [illegible] as to whether they will ever receive the balance due to them [illegible] negotiations with a Turkish naval officer in contact with the results of the six hours' trial was obtained. A further detail [illegible] being that 380 revolutions were attained [illegible] occurring as to the points between which the trial took place. I was informed that the trial commenced from about [illegible] south-east extremity of Prinkipo Island to Beylerbey and back, a run to Rodosto taking two hours fifty minutes and the return three hours. This would appear to give a greater distance than 44 miles that I suspect exists between

I hope to get further information from the French naval attaché later.

The ship was taking [illegible] with [illegible] and very little [illegible] was interesting to note that, [illegible] trials [illegible] Black Sea on which she then was, she attained 28 knots on the measured mile and 27½ knots for six hours [illegible] drought steaming the revolutions being [illegible]

M. L. S. MACDONALD.

E 2528 1306/21 No. 44

Mr. Edmonds to Mr. A. Henderson (Received March 31)

(No. 102)

Sir *Angora, March 26, 1930*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mme. Walko are to-day concluding the visit to Angora foreshadowed in despatch No. 34 of the 10th ultimo, of which His Majesty's Minister at Budapest was sent a copy as to your predecessor.

2. During the three days and two nights which they have spent here M. and Mme. Walko have received a full measure of the customary official hospitality. There have been lunches, teas, dinners and balls. As will be seen from the enclosed newspaper cuttings Dr. Tevfik Rüstü and M. Walko both made [illegible] speeches. Both dwelt upon the traditional friendship between Hungary and Turkey and M. Walko referred to the treaty through which both countries are [illegible] recently passed. In the usual exchange of compliments M. Walko perhaps went rather far in speaking of the enlightened initiative of Turkish administration, at the moment when severe economic depression is to a large part attributable to improvident administration.

3. M. Walko had a two hours' interview with the Gazi on the event which was to be expected. There seems to be no reason to suppose that the visit did not [illegible] a cordial visit paid in return for Tevfik Rüstü Bey's visit to Budapest in 1925.

I have sent copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Budapest.

I have, &c.
W. S. EDMONDS.

E 1661 282 44 No. [illegible]

Mr. Edmonds to Mr. A. Henderson (Received March 31)

(No. 103)

Sir *Angora, March 26, 1930*

AS I had the honour to inform you in my telegram No. 17 of the 21st instant the conversations which Mr. Wyatt has had here in his capacity as president of the Ottoman Debt Council have disclosed an interesting change in the attitude of the Turkish Government towards its financial difficulties. The nature of these difficulties has been indicated in recent despatches from this Embassy. The remedy as has become increasingly clear has in one of two directions: either Turkey can persist in Ismet Pasha's policy of carrying on with her own resources, a course possible only if accompanied by such budget economies as the Government has not yet dreamt of, or else Turkey may raise other countries seek a foreign loan to enable her to put her house in order. It has always been the general policy of Ismet Pasha to abstain from borrowing abroad but recently there have been hints in the press that the financial crisis is recognised to be one of life and death and that Ismet Pasha's attitude has become less rigid. Mr. Wyatt's conversations with the pasha and the Minister of Finance have now shown that the Government is at last anxious in principle at any rate, for a foreign loan.

2. It is tempting to take the view that it does not much matter what happens to Turkish finances nor what depth the Turkish lira falls to, since the peasant who is the backbone of the country will still just manage to keep himself and Turkey alive and the outside world will be little the worse. But reflection shows this facile view to be unsound. In the first place our trade with Turkey may be small but it is at any rate worth some 6 millions a year and British bondholders have no inconsiderable sum to receive from Turkey in annual interest. Secondly financial and economic decay must mean a serious set back to Mustafa Kemal's westernisation, and perhaps a reversion to oriental conditions and a precarious hand-to-mouth existence for the whole nation. Thirdly an empty treasury and a still more unprosperous population will mean a less reliable army and a greater likelihood of internal dissensions. In such circumstances a weak and disordered Turkey would inevitably drift under Bolshevik influence. There would be a constant menace of the reopening of the problems of the Iraq frontier, the Straits and the Eastern Mediterranean. It is not uninteresting to note that the trend of the Soviet Ambassador's advice to the Turkish Government just now is to let the lira go where it will.

* Not printed.

3 If therefore the Turkish Government is at last inclined to look for a foreign reconstruction loan that seems to mark an important step in the right direction But the Turkish Government have a long way yet to go before they disabuse themselves of their habitual idea that foreign capital is yearning, despite the lessons of history to pour into their country and before they realise that to get any capital at all they must accept burdensome conditions

4 Mr Wyatt and M des Closières it will be remembered were invited by the Turkish Government to come here and consult about a postponement of the coupon payments in view of the fall in the lira On arrival Mr Wyatt was furnished with copies of Herr Müller's report and of Dr Schacht's comments thereon with revenue and customs statistics and with other data which he asked for The Treasury position was even worse than he anticipated Mr Wyatt handed to the Minister of Finance a memorandum of which he sent copies to Sir P Butler and Mr Waley) showing in sympathetic but unmistakable terms that serious though the position was the depreciation of the lira was due to extravagant Government purchases abroad and to a negligible degree to the payment of the Ottoman debt coupons Whole Mr Wyatt's memorandum was being considered by the Government M des Closières was invited I suspect at the instance of the French Embassy to an interview with Ismet Pasha The pasha who is ill and worried passed the hand over his forehead and begged M des Closières to explain to him these dreadful words amortisation conversion and stabilisation M des Closières complied and it was during this conversation that Ismet Pasha first admitted his desire for a foreign loan M des Closières sought to improve the occasion by urging the pasha to employ in financial affairs M Rist whose appointment the Ottoman Bank had postulated when offering accommodation to the Turkish Government It is one of Mr Wyatt's chief difficulties that M des Closières is guided by the interests not of the bondholders but of the Ottoman Bank Mr Wyatt rightly felt that to insist even in private and preliminary conversations on the appointment of a nominee of the Ottoman Bank which at present in such bad odour would be fatal to any chance he might have of influencing the situation as a friendly and unbiased intermediary The French Ambassador will I am sure have kept in touch with the great efforts to secure Mr Wyatt's support for M Rist

5 Realising no doubt that Mr Wyatt's attitude is contrary to that of M des Closières is entirely independent of the influence of French or other banks Ismet Pasha saw Mr Wyatt alone two days later as reported in my telegram N 17 of the 21st instant In the course of this conversation he invited Mr Wyatt to act for the Turkish Government in securing a loan abroad of some £20 million and as their adviser in financial reconstruction He was probably genuinely taken aback when true to his intention of limiting himself to good offices Mr Wyatt replied that for these purposes the Turkish Government should employ someone entirely disinterested although he added that he would endeavour to submit names to the pasha A few days later Mr Wyatt spoke to the Minister of Finance as recorded in his memorandum of the 24th instant (copies of which also have been sent to Sir P Butler and Mr Waley containing the unpleasant suggestions that it would be well to honour the Debt Convention by accepting a controller of the ceded customs revenues and that it was one thing to seek a loan and another to get one This seems to have been regarded by the Government as a cold douche and in this state of mind of the Government lies one of the chief difficulties in the way of reconstruction The Turks had bitter experience in the past of the servitudes which resulted from loans They are rightly anxious to save their country from any such thing in the future But they are too inexperienced to realise that it is worth their while to accept reasonable conditions as to security and control in order to secure a sound deal They hesitate to take the plunge of pledging further revenues and when it is obvious to everyone that without the steadying influence of a foreign financial adviser and perhaps of foreign advisers in the spending departments any money they might raise would be squandered as unproductively as their present revenues they hesitate to undertake to submit again to any kind of foreign control In order to indulge an appropriate attitude of mind it is important that if loan negotiations should result the Turkish representative should go hat in hand to London Paris or elsewhere rather than that the representative of any financial group should come to Angora

6 It has fallen to Mr Wyatt to put unpalatable truths to the Turks but I doubt if he has lost ground thereby On the contrary his obvious sincerity and his refusal to overstep the limits of his official position have I believe made the best impression Although he has worked in loyal collaboration with

M des Closières his hand has probably been strengthened by M des Closières known prejudice for the Ottoman Bank and by an unfortunate leakage into the press which was due to M des Closières garrulousness Mr Wyatt's visit may be accounted successful He has for the moment at any rate served the demand for a postponement of reduction of the coupon payments He has by his sympathetic if distasteful advice brought the Government to send him off again to-day with M des Closières on a twofold mission Firstly he has been asked to work out the figures for debt conversion and unification on the assumption that the Government contracts a new loan Secondly he has been asked in his private capacity to sound the London and Paris money markets as to the possibility of such a loan He has thus brought Turkey a distinct stage further on the road to where salvation seems to lie

7 Mr Wyatt has been good enough to keep me informed of the different phases of his discussions and I have kept in touch with the French Ambassador The commercial secretary has information that the Government are thinking of carrying out negotiations for obtaining a credit of a further 4 millions sterling from the Banque Commerciale In any case it is likely that before finally agreeing to the conditions which must necessarily be onerous the Turks will turn right and left in the hope of finding an easier means of escape If a solution satisfactory alike to Turkey and ourselves is to be reached therefore some measure of understanding between the countries where money may perhaps be forthcoming seems desirable With this in mind I have told the American Ambassador privately and fully what has been passing

I have &c
W S EDMONDS

E 1703 206 44 No 91

Sir R Graham to Mr A Henderson (Received April 2)

Telegraphic *Rome April* 1930

YESTERDAY 31st March exhaustive was signed at Ministry of Marine by Turkish Under Secretary for Navy and Italian building yard for construction of two destroyers Italy for Turkish Government The correspondence will be the Despatch follows

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E 1790 282 44 No 92

Mr Edmonds to Mr A Henderson (Received April 7)

(No 108)
Sir *Angora, April* 1, 1930

IN my despatch No 103 of the 26th instant I had the honour to report the possibility that Turkey, by seeking to raise a foreign loan of something like £20 million may shortly take the only step likely to save her from collapse This raises the interesting question how safe lenders money would be It must be admitted that the financial history of Turkey ever since she began borrowing abroad in the middle of last century is not encouraging The capital of the Ottoman Public Debt to day represents only a fraction of the original capital Nor does the recent behaviour of the Angora Government seem to warrant much confidence The agreement about the Ottoman Public Debt which was reached after so much difficulty in 1928 has never been honoured by the Turkish Government in its entirety Only a few days ago the Turkish authorities failed to pay punctually the first coupon due under the 1929 agreement about the Constantinople Municipal Loan of 1909

2 It is perhaps worth while to consider first of all what sort of security might be forthcoming The most satisfactory from the point of view of either party would as the commercial secretary suggests probably be some of the monopolies—*e g* spirits matches salt or perhaps tobacco—unless it should be shown that their maintenance conflicted with the true economic interests of the country The spirits monopoly was for a short time recently worked by a Polish group and the match monopoly by a Belgian group Both monopolies are now managed by the Turkish

Government itself But the idea of cession to foreigners being familiar the Government would have no sentimental objection to allowing the representatives of a foreign group to collect the monopoly dues on imported or locally manufactured matches Similarly the Turkish Government would review terms about letting a foreign group control the existing machinery for collecting dues on imported or local spirits and wines The Turkish Government took over the drainage and the salt monopoly from the Ottoman Public Debt Administration and has never ceded it to a foreign group but there is reason to suppose it would be glad to be rid of it as the spirits and matches monopolies Possibly there is the tobacco monopoly The Turks have proved with some success themselves and they would probably be reluctant to see control pass to the foreigner but they might sell certain portions of the profits for the service of a loan The receipts of these four monopolies in 1928-29 were

	£T
Spirits	4,934,000
Matches	2,300,000
Salt	3,400,000
Total	22,000,000

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

C 2713 1306 21 No 53

Viscount Chilston to Mr I Henderson —(Received April 7)

(No 83)

Sir, *Budapest April 2 1939*

WITH reference to my despatch No 75 of the 21st ultimo I have the honour to report that the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has returned from his visit to Angora M Wilkinson tells me that he was much impressed by the very great friendliness and warmth of the reception given to him in Turkey and that he was conscious of a feeling of real sympathy and affinity between the Turkish and Hungarian peoples

2 I understand that it is hoped to conclude soon a commercial treaty with the Turkish Government in place of the most favoured nation treatment convention now existing and M Wilkinson said he believed that there was quite a good prospect for the development of Hungarian trade with Turkey

3 In a statement made to the press a few days ago M Wilkinson said that there was every ground for friendly intimate relations with the Turkish people At Angora he had discussed particularly the foreign political questions of interest to both countries and was able to feel assured that the existing friendship was becoming more intimate It was agreed that the further development of this friendship was not only in the vital interest of both States but was also to the interest of general peace It should not be forgotten that Turkey's foreign policy although it must in the first place be necessarily devoted to the protection of the interests connected with her own borders showed nevertheless a not unlike increasing interest also in the questions of Southern and Eastern Europe

4 I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople

I have &c
CHILSTON

E 1792 206 44 No 54

Sir R Graham to Mr I Henderson (Received April 7)

(No 230)

Sir, *Rome, April 4, 1939.*

WITH reference to my despatch No 205 of the 21st March, and to my telegram No 56 of the 1st April I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a further despatch which I have received from Captain R H L Bevan D S O, M V O, R.N, naval attaché to this Embassy, on the subject of the reported construction by the Italian Government of two destroyers for the Turkish Government

2 Captain Bevan has sent a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Embassy in Constantinople

I have, &c
R GRAHAM

Enclosure in No 54

Captain Bevan to Sir R Graham

(No S 30)

Sir, *Rome, April 2, 1939*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that Mr Lancelot Leveson, representing Messrs Vickers Limited informs me that on Monday, the 31st March, a contract was signed by Capt Mehmet Ali Bey, Under Secretary of the Navy, on behalf of the Turkish Government, and the directors of the Cantiere Navale del Tirreno (Riva Trigoso) for the construction of two destroyers for the Turkish Government, at a total cost of 60 million lire (£647,000) They are to be delivered in twelve months and are presumably of the Navigatori class since a director of the Tirreno yard has acknowledged that in order to complete the contract within the unusually short period of twelve months it will be necessary to use the turbines and other parts of the Italian leaders, "Leone Pancaldo" and "Antonio da Noli," now building for the Italian

Government in that yard Both these ships were launched early last year, so that a good percentage of their fittings should be available and ready for use in the Turkish ships

2 Messrs Vickers hope to obtain the contract for the following items in the Turkish order —

Twelve torpedoes, six 40-mm A A guns, 7,000 rounds of ammunition, paravanes, and, possibly also fire control installation and torpedo tubes

3 It will be recollected that a contract of this kind has been rumoured for some time past (see despatch No 6 50 of the 21st March, 1939)

4 The Greek view of this purchase as expressed to naval attaché some months ago, when there was a rumour of the Turkish intention to order two additional destroyers was that the Government wished to have four modern destroyers ready to act as an escort for the Yavouz Sultan Selim as soon as she was ready for sea with the ultimate object of having in such a fast compact force a good argument for settling existing Turco-Greek disputes with greater facility

I have &c
T BEVAN, *Naval Attaché*

E 1931 465 44 No 55

Mr [illegible] to Mr I Henderson (Received April 10)

(No 113)

Sir *Angora April 8 1939*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 6th instant Ghulam Jelani Khan presented his letters of recall as Afghan Ambassador and his successor Ghulam Nebi Khan, presented his credentials to the President of the Republic

2 Each of the speeches exchanged on this occasion recalled the friendship of the other State and expressed correct interest in the progress achieved in the other country But while the Afghan Ambassador spoke of Turkey as a friend and brother, the Ghazi confined himself to the term 'friend'

I have &c
W S EDMONDS

E 1933 1933 44 No 56

Mr Edmonds to Mr I Henderson —(Received April 11)

(No 115)

Sir, *Angora, April 6, 1939*

A STATEMENT about foreign policy which the Minister for Foreign Affairs made on the 2nd instant to the representative of the Wolff Agency was interesting as being a reaffirmation of familiar principles rather than as containing anything new The Minister began by speaking about Turco-Greek relations, repeating the well-worn phrase that agreement was upon the point of being achieved as regards the properties of the exchanged populations When it was concluded M Venizelos would visit Turkey, and later on Tevfik Rustu Bey himself would go to Athens to return the visit. Consular commercial and naval agreements were to follow

2 Relations with France were becoming more and more satisfactory The same applied to Syria, which, under the mandate system, was politically "an integral part of France" — a surprising allusion for the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who until recently has affected to have no cognisance of mandates. Passing to Germany, Tevfik Rustu Bey said by way no doubt, of explaining away a hitch there has been in the Turco-German commercial negotiations, that he knew of no differences between the two Governments, although there were presumably many questions under discussion

3. In conclusion the Minister said that Turkey was convinced that no country had any designs against her as she existed to-day. She herself wanted to interfere in the domestic concerns of no other country, and she would allow no other country—meaning, no doubt, especially Russia—to interfere in hers. She wanted to keep her hands quite free. She desired to make more treaties of friendship, arbitration, commerce &c. but always subject to the proviso that these new treaties should not conflict with existing undertakings and friendships—a reference to her attitude to Russia and the League.

I have, &c.
W. S. EDMONDS.

E 1934 1002 44] **No. 7**

Mr. Edmonds to Mr. Henderson.—(Received April 14.)

(No. 116)

Sir, *Angora, April 6, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 4th April the Grand National Assembly passed a Municipal Law which extends the power and constitution of municipalities in Turkey.

2. At present municipal councils are elected by citizens assembled in each district or municipality of Constantinople. The Governor-General of Constantinople, who is responsible to the Prefect of the Metropolitan Province, and the municipal Cabinet comprise Constantinople. It will be seen that the whole of seven-twelfths of the municipal Administration is under the direct control of the Central Government. Municipal councils in the provinces are elected by the citizens of the district, and the municipal Cabinet comprises the Governor, the Director of Finance, and the Director of Public Works. The Mayor, who is appointed by the Government, is usually a member of the Municipal Council.

3. The most interesting and significant provision of the new Law is, however, that which states that women are eligible to take part in the election of members of municipal councils. The provisions of the new Law will be set forth on posters to be posted throughout the country on the 1st May, and women will exercise their right of vote for the first time in elections which will take place during May. This is a significant event in the process of emancipation of women of Turkey, as there is good reason to believe, as I have previously had occasion to report, that women will in due course be admitted to the Grand National Assembly. Although the Constitution of Turkey declares that all citizens, whether men or women, have equal rights and privileges, it has been the habit of the municipal councils and of the National Assembly to interpret the word "citizen" as meaning "male citizen," and women have hitherto been debarred from the franchise. It has been left to the present Government, which has broken with the traditions of the past in so many ways, to take the first step towards the emancipation of women. The Minister of the Interior, in introducing the Municipal Law, stated that the Government had decided to grant the franchise to women in order to give them practical experience in the management of public affairs, and to prepare them for the duties and responsibilities which they will be called upon to undertake in the future.

4. Since January women have been entitled to vote at elections for the Grand National Assembly, and they will be entitled to vote at the forthcoming municipal elections, which have been fixed for the first week in May, by virtue of their membership of the People's Party. This concession does not imply any change in the statutes of that organisation, as the right of membership as a principle always belonged to any Turkish citizen. In practice, the Party has hitherto confined its membership to men. The wife of the President of the People's Party at Constantinople has been enrolled as the first woman member there, and the Government wishes to register on the 7th April.

5. On the very day on which the municipal Law was approved by the Grand National Assembly a address was given in the theatre of the Central Turk Ocak building at Angora by a certain Afet Hanim, a teacher at the National Music School, in the presence of the Ghazi, the President of the Grand National Assembly, the Prime Minister and other Ministers and Deputies, and a large gathering of the general public. Afet Hanim, it appears, is a considerable influence in the Party, and her address, which deserves considerable interest from the fact that its contents are believed to have been inspired, if not actually composed by the Ghazi himself, was in the progressive and enlightened style of foreign courts and in Turkey itself. The speaker declared that, since the ideal of national sovereignty was admitted there could be no possible reason for withholding the right

of the vote on the grounds of a difference of sex for the principle of national sovereignty allowed of no such distinctions. Any contrary opinion savoured of the clerical spirit so unhappily exemplified by St. Paul, and was not a logical consequence of a democratic regime.

6. When one remembers that elections, both municipal and national, are a mere farce, it is a little difficult to take seriously this first step towards the political emancipation of women. Nevertheless, the care with which the ground has been prepared for some months past by articles in the press and the interest which the Ghazi is evidently taking in the whole matter show that, however farcical elections may at present be, the municipal enfranchisement of women is a deliberate step seriously taken. The idea, no doubt, is ultimately to associate women with men in the government of the country in the most approved Western manner. The enormous social advance made by the Turkish woman in the last ten years suggests that this idea is not entirely fantastic. It is probable that the Turkish woman will soon be fit to share with men whatever rights are allowed to the Turkish male elector.

I have, &c.
W. S. EDMONDS.

E 1935 282 44 **No. 8**

Mr. Edmonds to Mr. Henderson.—(Received April 24.)

(No. 118)

Sir, *Angora, April 7, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, according to a report which I have received from His Majesty's Consul at Trebizond, the harvest in the district of Kerasund in 1929 and 1928 has been disastrous results. Normally, it appears, the crop-yields from 60,000 and 70,000 kilos of maize into the country each year, but the present area is stated to grow only enough maize to maintain them for about half the year, expecting to subsist for the remainder of the year on the produce of the sale of the tobacco crop. In consequence of this shortage there is therefore a serious danger of famine, and the authorities are reported to be taking measures to distribute 2,000 tons of maize among the villagers. They have also received instructions from Angora to take the present difficulties into consideration in the collection of taxes.

2. Mr. Matthews concludes his report with some account of the rumours circulating in Trebizond regarding the proclamation of a foreign loan and consequential modification of the financial organisation of the country, as also impending Cabinet changes. Although Trebizond claims to be the native place of more than sixty members of the Grand National Assembly local sentiment has, Mr. Matthews declares, never been in favour of the republican regime, and the alleged financial difficulties of the Government evoke interest, but little sympathy.

I have, &c.
W. S. EDMONDS.

[E 1936/1936/44] **No. 9**

Mr. Edmonds to Mr. Henderson.—(Received April 24.)

(No. 119)

THE British Charge d'Affaires in Turkey presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of despatch No. 2 from His Majesty's military attaché at Constantinople, dated the 5th April respecting the development of aerodromes and repair centres for aircraft in Turkey.

Angora, April 19, 1930.

Enclosure in No. 59.

Major O'Leary to Mr Edmonds.

(No. 2.)

Sir, *Angora, April 5, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to submit the following notes on the development of aerodromes and repair centres for aircraft in Turkey, as projected by the Ministry of War.

2. Aerodromes exist at Stamboul, Koutchouk Adalia, Eskisehir, Brussa, Smyrna, Kayseri, Diarbekir and Erzeroum. There is an important repair centre at Eskisehir, and smaller ones at Smyrna and Diarbekir. At Kayseri is the former factory of the firm of Junkers.

It is intended to improve all these stations and to re-equip the factory at Kayseri.

3. Ismid, Mersina, Trebizond and Smyrna are to become seaplane centres.

4. Fully equipped meteorological stations are to be set up at all these places, and at Mudania, Sivas, Antalya, Adrianople and the Dardanelles.

5. A sum of £T. — has been stated to be available for the establishment of four aviation schools.

6. Curtiss group has been asked to send out a team, consisting of a chief for military aviation, two pilots, three mechanics and one aircraft engineer, and workmen for training in America.

7. The intention is that the Government should eventually develop the aircraft factories established by Junkers, and should train personnel to take over the Curtiss group as the Turkish Government feels itself competent to do so.

8. It is proposed to purchase the following aircraft:—

2 Fighting aeroplanes.
2 Bombing seaplanes.
2 Observation seaplanes.
12 Training machines.

I have, &c.
B. J. O'LEARY, *Major, R.A.*

E 1947/127/44 No. 60

British Agent (Anglo-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal) to Foreign Office.
(Received April 15.)

Sir, *Constantinople, April 10, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to forward you herewith the annual report on the work done by the Anglo-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal for the period of September 1929 to April 1930.

During this period the tribunal has been composed as last year of Mr. K. Hammarskjöld, president, Mr. W. H. Hill, British arbitrator, and Memdouh Bey, Turkish arbitrator.

Altogether 146 claims have been examined during this period, and a tabulated statement is attached hereto showing the nature of the claims and the decisions, namely:—

105 judgments favourable to the British party.
29 judgments adverse to the British party.
12 ordinances relative to claims withdrawn, settled, &c.

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Of the 34 judgments delivered by the tribunal 30 were final and 4 on issues of competency on which the procedure will continue on the merits.

It will be noticed that ten of these claims were against His Majesty's Government, nine of which failed and one was withdrawn.

Out of the original 558 claims filed before the tribunal, there will remain to be heard, after the summer vacation, 142, of which three against His Majesty's Government. The only remaining large claim against His Majesty's Government is that of the heirs of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, which will be heard in October next.

During the period under review the only decision delivered on an important question of principle is the judgment on competency in the Cypriot claims. The tribunal had to decide as to whether persons who were either born or resident in Cyprus before the 29th October 1914, were British protected persons within the meaning of article 64 of the Treaty of Lausanne, and were entitled as such to rely on the first paragraph of article 65 of the treaty. The tribunal found that, as Cyprus had been a British Protectorate since 1878, persons belonging to this category were entitled to British protection before the war, and therefore held itself competent to examine their claims.

This decision affects favourably eighty-three claims, in which the procedure will now continue on the merits. Six Cypriot claims have been dismissed for the reason that the claimants failed to prove that they were residing in Cyprus before the 29th October 1914.

The tribunal went into recess on the 1st of April, and on the 31st March all the secretariat and the offices of the respective agents remained closed. The proceedings will be resumed after the first week in July.

The work of the tribunal is proceeding orderly and smoothly, and the post-war relations existing between Great Britain and the Turkish people are very satisfactory.

There are now sixteen cases in favour of British interests which are awaiting execution. In spite of repeated efforts made by Angora by diplomatic channels, the law for the execution of the judgments of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal has not yet been passed by the Turkish National Assembly, and consequently no official steps can be taken in order to procure the execution of the judgments delivered by the tribunal.

During its next session the tribunal will dispose of practically all the remaining cases except the Cypriot claims, in which the procedure will now continue on the merits.

The duration of the tribunal will depend on the completion of this procedure. Although it is impossible to foretell with any degree of certainty when this will be done, I believe that within a year the work of the tribunal should be nearly accomplished.

I have, &c.
For British Agent.

Enclosure in No. 60.

Tribunal No.	Claimant	Defendant.	Object	Amount Claimed.	Hearin	Judgment	Result, British Point of View	Observations.
202	S. W. Dickason	Turkish Government	Restitution of a piece of land in Smyrna	..	-	14.10.23	-	Tribunal orders Turkish agent to submit his views as to the official document produced by the claimant and to investigate as to the measures taken towards the property
556	Ingate accountant for Cooper	Sir W. J. Armstrong Whitworth and Co. and Vickers (Limited)	Pre-war contract for building one battleship, two light cruisers, four torpedo-boats and two submarines	First instal of £280,000 sterling paid + advances plus costs		13.10.23	-	Claimant not having deposited the "frais de consignation" as provided by the Rules of Procedure, the Tribunal orders that the claim should be struck off its lists.
466	Jean J. Dercas	British Government	Contract with British authorities during armistice	£T 14 68	..	24.10.23	-	Claim withdrawn.
125	John Charitopoulo	Turkish Government	Restitution of properties near Smyrna		..	30.10.23	Loss ..	.. Claim dismissed for lack of evidence as to claimant's rights of ownership.
473	Ahmed Hikmet	British Government	House requisitioned during occupation of Constantinople	£T [illegible]		30.10.23	Won ..	- Claim lost owing to application of articles 147 and 58 of the Treaty of Lausanne, which exclude claims for reparations against the Allied authorities of occupation
170	Jeanne Farugia	Turkish Government	Registration of title to land in Smyrna			[illegible]	...not	Tribunal incompetent. Properties within the burnt area of Smyrna had been expropriated for reasons of public utility after the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne (see judgment in 164 Rose Bertram Stephen).
189	Louis Gray	Turkish Government	Restitution of a house in Smyrna			30.10.23	Lost ..	- Claim dismissed for lack of evidence as to claimant's right of ownership

33	[illegible] Barker	Turkish Government	Restitution of title-deeds relative to a house at Aleppo			[illegible]	..	Claim withdrawn.
57	Isaac Tsanatieff	British Government	Damages for losses during occupation of Constantinople	£ [illegible]		[illegible]	Won	Claim dismissed. Article 65 not applicable. Article 137 excludes any claim against Allied authorities of occupation.
[illegible]	Mustafa Kemal Pacha	British Government	Loss of house requisitioned by [illegible] at Caffa			[illegible]	Won	Claim dismissed. Article 59 excludes reparations, and article 65 provides only for the restitution of properties en nature
[illegible]	Ahmed Zade Mehmed [illegible]	British Government	Damages for occupation of ship during armistice	£ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Won	- Claim dismissed. Art. 59 excludes claims against Allied authorities of occupation.
118	Hadji Djema	British Government	Damages for passage stained at Medina			[illegible]	Won	Claim dismissed. Article 58 excludes reparations.
[illegible]	[illegible] Kassimoff	British Government	Materials sent at Batoum			[illegible]	Won	- Claim dismissed. Materials does not exist any more, and therefore article 65 is not applicable.
45	Miss Nora Egan	British Government	Restitution of [illegible] £ 815 [illegible]				Won	Claim dismissed. Article 65 applies only to restitutions en nature but not to credits. Custodian of Enemy Property has taken any engagements towards claimant. Issues governed by common law
1	Anne Standle	Turkish Government	Restitution of land and a house at Vourla			2 -	Lost	Claim dismissed. Claimant failed to prove her rights of ownership.
7	Ali Effendi Zaber [illegible] Pasha	Turkish Government	Restitution of properties at Smyrna	-	-	[illegible]	Won	Tribunal rejects plea of incompetence of defendant and orders proceedings to continue on the merits.
115	Church Wardens of Canterbury	Turkish Government	Damages for losses in missionary houses	..		[illegible]		Claim withdrawn.
4	Antonia Sudacoro	Turkish Government	Restitution of property at Smyrna	..	..	[illegible]	Lost	Tribunal incompetent. Property within the burnt area of Smyrna has been expropriated for reasons of public utility after the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne.

Tribunal No.	Claimant	Defendant	Object	Nature of claim	Heard	Judgment	Last Document or Step	Observations
96	Ignazio Elul	Turkish Government	Restitution of property at Smyrna			[illegible]	[illegible]	Tribunal incompetent. Property within the burnt area of Smyrna has been expropriated for reasons of public utility after the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne.
178	[illegible] Papadopoulos	Turkish Government	Restitution of three properties at Smyrna			[illegible]	[illegible]	Tribunal incompetent. Property within the burnt area of Smyrna has been expropriated for reasons of public utility after the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne.
208	Olga O. Stavrou	Turkish Government	Restitution of property at Smyrna		16	[illegible]		Tribunal incompetent as regards properties within the burnt area of Smyrna which have been expropriated for reasons of public utility after the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne. In respect of the other properties claimant's rights.
211	Jean B. H. Vedova	Turkish Government	Restitution of property at Smyrna		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tribunal incompetent. Properties within the burnt area of Smyrna have been expropriated for reasons of public utility after the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne.
309	Marques Zamora	Turkish Government	Restitution of property at Smyrna		[illegible]	[illegible]		Tribunal incompetent. Property within the burnt area of Smyrna has been expropriated for reasons of public utility after the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne.
354	Mrs. [illegible] Baron	Turkish Government	Restitution of property at Smyrna		[illegible]	[illegible]	Last observations	The property has been restored to claimant as [illegible] Tribunal incompetent, which the burnt area of Smyrna have been expropriated for reasons of public utility after the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne.

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Tribunal No.	Claimant	Defendant	Object	Nature of claim	Heard	Judgment	Last Document or Step	Observations
81	Zaharoula Adjami	Turkish Government	Restitution of properties at Smyrna			[illegible]	Last	Tribunal incompetent. Properties within the burnt area of Smyrna have been expropriated for reasons of public utility after the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne.
109	A. Mamas & M. Parissi and others	Turkish Government	Restitution of a house at Cassaba. Claimants were residents of Cyprus before the war. Cyprus test case affecting similar claims		[illegible]	[illegible]		Tribunal competent to deal with claims lodged by Cypriots. Cyprus considered as British protectorate after the war and therefore Cypriots entitled to British protection within the meaning of article 64 of Treaty of Lausanne. Procedure to continue on merits.
7	Mathew Banks	Turkish Government	Restitution of properties at Cassaba at Smyrna			[illegible]	War	Tribunal confirms the previous judgment of T.S.25 for the restitution of all the properties, including the buildings, and confirms the defendant to restore also 50 per cent. of the machines.
338	Vasili Caharias	Turkish Government	Restitution of properties at Smyrna		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Claim dismissed for having been lodged out of time.
423	Sequeira Costa & Cortez	Turkish Government	Restitution of a house at Cassaba Smyrna			[illegible]	[illegible]	Tribunal rejects plea of incompetence. The defendant declares itself competent takes note of the statement of the Turkish Government that no exceptional war measures have been taken in respect of the property, and confirms the right of ownership of the claimant.
364	Alfred Mond and Co.	Lemonopoulo and Spiridion	Private debt	£331 1 - [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Condemns defendants to pay to claimants the amount claimed with 6 per cent. interest as from the 1st October 1926.
367	Kunos Pasha Vite	Turkish Government	Restitution of a house at Mudania and £T [illegible] damages		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tribunal takes note of the statement of the defendant that no exceptional war measures have been taken in respect of the property and confirms the right of the claimant to take possession of his property.

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Tribunal No.	Claimant	Defendant	Object	Amount Claimed	Decision	Amount Awarded	Result from British Point of View	Observations
[illegible]	Mehmed Said Bey	Turkish Government and Hussein Tahsin Bey	Payment of the supplement of the Mixed Financial Commission	£T 17 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tribunal incompetent. No provision of the Treaty of Lausanne confers to the M.A.T. jurisdiction for the recovement of judgments delivered by other Tribunals.
10	The Smyrna Cotton Piece Goods Manufacturing Company	Turkish Government	Restitution of a piece of land at Smyrna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Claim dismissed. The Company was constituted in 1921 and therefore was not an allied moral person on the 29th October 1914 as provided by the Treaty of Lausanne.
306	Kamil Yeprak	Turkish Government	Restitution of a house at Tartal (Constantinople)			£T 80		Claim withdrawn
[illegible]	Dervish Veryal Bey	Turkish Government	Restitution of five properties at Broussa			£T 1,350		Claim withdrawn
1	Turkish Ottoman	Turkish Government	Restitution of [illegible] properties at Balikesri			£T 350		Claim withdrawn
306	Zeki Kerimoff	Turkish Government	Restitution of six properties at Smyrna			£T 1,930		Claim withdrawn.
13	Cunliffe Owen Engineering Company Limited	Turkish Government	Restitution of a property at Trebizonde & [illegible] for damages	-		£T 5,000		Claim withdrawn.
41	Sidney K. Mead	Turkish Government	Restitution of a house at Smyrna [illegible]			£T 250		Claim withdrawn.
[illegible]	[illegible] Smyrna Cotton Goods Company Limited	Turkish Government	Pre-war contract	£T [illegible]		£T 200		Claim withdrawn after settlement.
	Youssef Kemal Bey	British Government and [illegible]	Restitution of [illegible] pounds which Claimant was prevented from [illegible]	£T [illegible]		£T [illegible]	[illegible]	Claim dismissed. Article 238 of the treaty of Lausanne debars demands of compensation for damage suffered during the war

[illegible]	Sarah Bottomley	Turkish Government	Restitution of a piece of land at Cesaryan (Smyrna)			£T 42 [illegible]	Won	Tribunal takes note of the declaration of the Turkish Government that no exceptional war measures have been taken in respect of the property and confirms the right of ownership of the claimant.
407	Mrs. E. W. Dickinson	Turkish Government	Restitution of half a share in a piece of land at Smyrna			£T 2 [illegible] 3	[illegible]	Claim dismissed. Property within the burnt area of Smyrna has been expropriated *bona fide* for reasons of public utility according to a law passed after the coming into forces of the Treaty of Lausanne.
435	Mrs. Ch. Lambropoulo	Turkish Government	Restitution of a house at Smyrna			£T 2 [illegible] 1	Lost	Claim dismissed. Property within the burnt area of Smyrna. Same decision as in other similar claims.
147	Dr. C. D. Sandopoulos	Turkish Government	Restitution of a piece of land in Smyrna			£T 2 [illegible] 0	[illegible]	Claim dismissed. Property within the burnt area of Smyrna. Same decision as in other similar claims.
20	Mme. Kodaki Calieva	Turkish Government	Restitution of a property at Smyrna			£T 2 5 0	Lost	Claim dismissed. Property within the burnt area of Smyrna. Same decision as in other similar claims.
422	George Skalmers	Turkish Government	Restitution of a piece of land in Smyrna	-		£T 2 [illegible] 70	Lost	Claim dismissed. Property within the burnt area of Smyrna. Same decision as in other similar claims.
364	Alfred H. Midwood and Co. Limited,	M. H. Theodoridès	Pre-war debt	£6 17 [illegible] sterling and interest	[illegible]	£T [illegible] 0	[illegible]	Claim dismissed. Claimants failed to prove their right to claim
	Eighty-one Cypriot claimants	Turkish Government	Restitution of properties in various parts of Turkey			£T [illegible] 391	Won	Tribunal declared itself competent. Cyprus being a British protectorate before the war all persons born or residing in that island are considered as British-protected persons within the meaning of article 64. Procedure to continue on the merits.
[illegible]	Five Cypriot claimants	Turkish Government	Restitution of properties in various parts of Turkey			£T 29 [illegible] 40	Lost	Claim dismissed. Claimants failed to produce evidence that they were resident in Cyprus before the war

No.	Name	Defendant	Object	Amount claimed	Date of award	Result of the Award	Observations.
[illegible]	Hagop and Mother Ghiligian	Turkish Government	Restitution of properties at Smyrna		[illegible]	[illegible] (partly)	Tribunal competent in respect of Hagop Haladjian. Claim rejected in respect of Mighirditch Haladjian, who failed to prove that he was a resident of Cyprus before the war.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Government	Restitution of property at Smyrna			[illegible]	Claim dismissed. Property within the evacuated area of Smyrna. Same decision as in other similar claims.
[illegible]	Christie Brothers	[illegible] Government	Restitution of property at Smyrna		[illegible]	[illegible]	Claim dismissed. Property within the evacuated area of Smyrna. Same decision as in other similar claims.
[illegible]	[illegible]	British Government	Restitution of boats and furniture seized at Imbros		[illegible]	[illegible]	Tribunal incompetent. Even if the British authorities had assumed such contractual obligations these were barred by article 72 of the Treaty of Lausanne.
1	Mr. Armenag[illegible]	Turkish Government	Restitution of property at Smyrna		[illegible]	[illegible]	Tribunal rejected plea of incompetence and ordered defendant to furnish information as to the measures taken in respect of the properties.
[illegible]	Mrs. [illegible] Vahram	Turkish Government	Restitution of properties at Smyrna		[illegible]	[illegible]	Same decision as in preceding claim No. 1.
[illegible]	[illegible] and Shaw Limited	Defaulting Shipowners Liquidation	Pre-war debt	£1[illegible] with interest	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tribunal condemned to pay to claimants £412.7.4 sterling and 6 per cent. interest as from the 16th October, 1926.
[illegible]	Alfred H. Moore and Co. (Limited)	Ottoman Government	Pre-war debt	£74 sterling	£30	[illegible]	Claim dismissed for lack of evidence.
27	[illegible] Egyptian Trading Company	Turkish Government	Pre-war debt	£1[illegible]161 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Turkish Government to pay to claimants £T 11,151·61 in paper with 6 per cent. interest as from the 16th October 1926.

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128	Mrs. Virginie Nersen Kasparian	Turkish Government	Restitution of properties at Adrianople		[illegible]	Won	Tribunal competent. Claimant's husband was originally a Persian subject before becoming naturalised British and, therefore, the Turkish Government cannot object to the change of nationality preceding. To continue on the merits.
167	[illegible]	[illegible] Government	Restitution of property at Smyrna				The Turkish Government ordered to produce to the claimants certain documents relating to the property.
90	[illegible]	Turkish Government [illegible]	Pre-war debt	[illegible] £T[illegible]	[illegible]	Won	Tribunal competent. Turkish Government ordered to pay £T[illegible] for services rendered, £T[illegible] with 5 per cent. interest as from the 16th October, 1926. The other items of the claim dismissed.

601

E 2037 463 44 No 61

Mr Ramsay to Mr A Henderson (Received April 22)

(No 194)

Sir *Athens April 11 1930*

WITH reference to my telegram No 64 of the 28th March I have the honour to inform you that I met the Minister for Foreign Affairs last night at the House of the Minister of National Economy and I enquired of M Michalacopoulos whether the Greek Government were going to accept the fresh Turkish demands to conclude a settlement

2 His Excellency said they would be discussed on the 12th April with the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chambers He went on to explain that what the Turks wrote I was not really concerned in the new demands which he did not define He said the Turks were afraid the neutrals might conclude that there was a danger of the Greeks expelling the proprietors of Greek exchange bonds These demands were never put forward to take such a step however but settlement would be reached without them which as we all believe would be a long

3 M Michalacopoulos told me that he had told M Venizelos that as even the Great Powers were unable to protect the holders of bonds owned by every passer-by in Constantinople they were obliged to resist pressure by Turkey to endeavour to exact payment from Greece on this account It was said to suppose that if we all knew beforehand for certain that a settlement of the affairs would never be reached the neutrals might stay at them He therefore thought there was nothing to be gained by the withdrawal of compensation from the Unfortunate Greek refugees insofar as the Turks had a right to compensation under the Lausanne Treaty on the fact that M Venizelos depends for his political prosperity very largely on these refugees who voted solidly for him

4 I confess the position does not look very promising to me but I have the impression that M Michalacopoulos does expect that a settlement may be reached with the Turks before long, thus sustaining the hopes of the refugees which perhaps delaying their final disillusionment

5 M Venizelos proposes to make a tour of Macedonia and Thrace before he holds a by-election in Crete and will then make a start with M Morgenthau who looks like a prominent part in dealing with the refugee problem of 1924 is now in Athens

6 I have transmitted copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople

I have, &c
PATRICK RAMSAY

E 2185 1511 44 No 62

Sir R Clive to Mr A Henderson (Received April 29)

(No 157)

HIS Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of his despatch No 57 dated the 16th April 1930 to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Iraq on the subject of the Persian Government's anxiety in regard to the "Kurdish Movement"

Tehran April 16, 1930

Enclosure in No 62

Sir R Clive to Sir F Humphrys

(No 57)

Sir *Tehran April 16, 1930*

IN the course of an interview which I had yesterday with the Minister of Court his Highness expressed considerable anxiety on the subject of what he called "the Kurdish movement" He said that the idea of a united Kurdistan was again being talked about as was also the question of an independent Armenia So far the Persian Kurds were, he believed, quite outside the movement but the Turkish policy towards their Kurdish population had always been a source of anxiety to the Persian Government At present there was said to be a so-called Kurdish Government in the neighbourhood of Mount Ararat, which even included a Minister for Foreign Affairs

2 At the same time he had heard that there was a certain sympathy on the part of British officials in Iraq with the movement for an independent Kurdistan, and that Sheikh Mahmud had been approached by leaders of the movement The Turkish press had recently reported that Colonel Lawrence was in Kurdistan and he understood that this report had been reproduced in the native Iraq press He said he would be very grateful if I could obtain any news on the subject from Bagdad I told him that first, as regards Colonel Lawrence, I was getting rather tired of hearing these stories of his presence in various parts of Western and Central Asia and that as regards the sympathy of British officials in Iraq with a pan-Kurdish movement frankly I did not believe it However as he had asked me, I would report what he had said to Baghdad, for any observations which the High Commissioner might wish to make

3 Tewfik Bey also referred to the rise of Dr Ismail and the "Musawat" party for an independent Caucasus whose headquarters were now in Constantinople He pointed out that Jafar Khan had been appointed Consul to Persia, as well as Consul to Azerbaijan corps by the which Persian Powers as far as he knew Zeki Bey While the Musawat party need not be taken very seriously it would be interesting to know what connexion if any it had with the present movement in Persian Azerbaijan and Pan-Kurdistan

4 Copy of this despatch has been sent to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Secretary to Government of India

I have, &c
R H CLIVE

E 2277 463 44 No 63

Sir R Clive to Mr A Henderson (Received May 7)

No 230 (Confidential)

Sir *Athens, April 28, 1930*

I HAVE the honour to inform you with reference to my despatch No 216 of the 25th April that the Prime Minister who has returned from Crete only to-day in response to a request for an interview on my part

2 The first question I put to his Excellency was how he found the Turkish negotiations after his visit to Crete M Venizelos showed no signs of his usual optimism He said the Greek Government had agreed to the draft agreement negotiated with and agreed to by the Turks at Angora but now the Turks had come back with fresh demands with a view to securing the compensation of their exchanged populations in case the neutrals should end the balance of exchanges go against Turkey

3 M Venizelos went on to make some interesting statements concerning his endeavours to reach a settlement with the Turks and their bearing on internal Greek politics He said that he had long since made up his mind that Greece would in no case obtain the actual payment of any Greek claims from Turkey whatever agreement might be arrived at He had spoken to the Foreign Affairs Commission composed of all the leaders of parliamentary groups, ex-members of the Government &c and he had told them that he felt his position so strong that he was prepared to take upon himself all the responsibility of agreeing to pay the Turkish claims and disappointing the Greek exchangeables of whom there were some 200,000 possibly in Athens He did not ask the leaders of the other parties to share that responsibility but to refrain from active opposition He said he could quite expect to be called a traitor and a sell-out by which time the disappointment of the Greek claimants would have spent itself and better relations with Turkey would have borne fruit But M Caphantaris pointed out that though M Venizelos was in control sufficiently strong post on to carry out such a policy, his successors might not be in so strong a position and the Greek claimants would not abandon their claims but may postpone their demands on the Greek Government The treaty of Lausanne stipulates that if the Turks should be refused and they would resist on their treaty rights against the new Government of the Government of M Venizelos let them down

4 M Caphandaris has therefore shown his hand, and M Venselos hesitates to proceed with his plan though he considers that he is not really making any sacrifice as there is no chance of payment being forthcoming from the Turkish Government for any Greek claims I asked whether he contemplated the Greek Government compensating the Greek claimants from public funds His Excellency said that was quite out of the question as the Government had been paying and paying and they absolutely could not pay any more without risking a financial crisis

5 The conversations will proceed, but M Venselos does not expect any agreement to be signed in the near future In fact he seems to have shed the optimism which I had the honour to report to you in my despatch No 104 Confidential of the 20th February last

6 I have transmitted a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople

I have &c
PATRICK RAMSAY

E 2271 1002 44 No

Sir Clerk to Mr Henderson Received May 5,

(No 141)

Sir *Constantinople April 30, 1930*

AMONGST the anniversaries which end on the 23rd April that of the opening of the Grand National Assembly at Angora in 1920 is the most important in Turkey and has this year been marked not only by the customary display of the national flag but also by the formal inauguration of the new central building of the Turkish Historical Society and the opening of the Turkish Historical Congress which I had the honour to report in my despatch No 64 of the 20th February last

2 The Children's Day celebrations were on a less elaborate scale than last year the principal feature being a procession of some 5,000 children but as was the case last year the festivities were accompanied by representatives of the Ministry of Education by a display of flags and by the presence of the Ministers of State with their children's Many interesting aspects of the Ghazi's reception of the processions at the Dolma Bagtche Palace the Chief of the General Staff Ismet Pasha Kazim Dirik the Prefect of the Town and the Children's Institute Hamdi Bey talked to groups of children sweetmeats were passed round and the inevitable photographers were busy But the most striking feature of the whole proceedings was the enthusiasm of the children themselves who thought no more of the inconvenience and discomfort of the crowded streets than of the heat of the sun and the dust and dirt which it raised

3 The inauguration of the Ojak building took place in the afternoon when Kazim Pasha performed the ceremony of cutting a cord and Hamdullah Suphi Bey delivered an address in the new theatre in which were invited numerous Cabinet Ministers and Deputies and the greater part of the diplomatic body Strangely enough the prominent box allotted to the Soviet Ambassador as our dean remained empty throughout while the absence at both the Ghazi and Ismet Pasha was also somewhat surprising Both had I learn been present at the performances given in the theatre about a fortnight previously by the Constantinople Municipal Company a fact which rendered their absence on the present occasion all the more noticeable The repertory included I understand a distinctly creditable performance of 'Hamlet' staged in the most modern fashion which attracted a crowded house but failed to move the audience beyond moderate enthusiasm It suddenly went the King out his ear that a performance of Shakespeare's plays in Turkish would be a wild outburst of applause led by Hamdullah Suphi Bey himself who was sitting in Mr Elmhirst's box

4 Hamdullah Suphi Bey's speech which was frequently interrupted by applause began naturally enough with a sketch of the events aims and activities of the Ojak movement with which I need not trouble you as it is covered in all the same ground as the references to my despatch No 64 He then reviewed the development of Angora as the capital of the new Turkey which with its fertility in ideas and its freedom from contact with the regime of the Sultans and their courtiers

demand for the blood and treasure of their subjects They had even obliterated the traces of the magnificent activities of their predecessors in Seljuks, who, working for the good of their people, had erected schools, mosques and caravanserais The richest and most renowned monuments of the East, they pointed out, stood in striking antiquity and pathetic contrast to the petty splendour of the Bosphorus

5 After alluding to the part destined to be played in the new Turkey by emancipated Turkish womanhood, Hamdullah Suphi Bey recalled how the Ojaks had from the start striven to raise a love of Western music and to inculcate a taste for Latin culture and Greek sculpture, and as revealed in the poems of Turkey the Greek and Latin classics and the pages of Shakespeare, Milton and Byron They had always regretted the Turkish nation's backwardness in the European family, even when recently it was in armed conflict against the Western Powers, Turkey was defending Christendom's only Western and Christian independence The spiritual link between Turkey and the West was the secret, explaining those of Soviet Russia Italy and Czechoslovakia He dwelt on the patriotic character of Ojakism, which was a broad road acknowledging the supremacy of public opinion and such control imposed on the Government as governing classes would not without protest tolerate Ojaks, he said, would resolutely [illegible] to help the Turkish revolution Hamdullah Suphi Bey then paid a generous tribute to the Young Men's Christian Association [illegible] and to Dr Laubach [illegible] the latter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2 I enclose an extract from a recent leading article in the "Republique" which shows the line taken in the local press. It is true that Turkey has nothing to fear from this section of her host friend but that Roumania must look out. She has a long and undefended Black Sea coast and what more natural than that the Soviet Government, never reconciled to the loss of Bessarabia, should place itself in a position to put pressure on Roumania?

3 But I imagine that the Turkish Government does not take quite so comfortable a view. To the Rostitch of my French colleague I drew two days ago that all these Russian shows carried in the Black Sea without doubt a warning to advance to the Turkish Government. He would not, he thought, [illegible] in regard. Mr. de Fontenay said that the Russian Government might as well [illegible] of the last two vessels were going to the Black Sea in January last given twenty-four hours' notice. Rostitch stoutly denied that these original Russian vessels was a legitimate [illegible] of the Dardanelles. [illegible] the present show was different and he would not consider twenty-four hours' notice a proper warning and would [illegible] as [illegible] of [illegible].

I have &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK

E 2553/1511/44 No. 6

Sir E. Humphrys to Sir R. Vansittart (Communicated by Colonial Office, May 17.)

Sir, *Baghdad, April 29, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to refer to your telegram No. 57 of the 16th April, 1930, and to enclose herewith a copy of a letter which I addressed with His Highness the Minister of Communications, Kurdistan Affairs, to His Highness's representative at Bitlis, in reply to a telegram addressed to the latter by the Kurdistan Committee.

2. I suggest that a High Commissioner's despatch on this matter might usefully be delayed pending the receipt of the report which will be called for by the Council of the League of Nations at the meeting which is to be held in the month of June next. I propose to deal with the various questions which arise in that despatch in such a manner as to avoid the necessity of any further communication with the Kurdistan Committee.

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5. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have &c.
F. R. HUMPHRYS
High Commissioner for Iraq.

Enclosure.

E 2677/1511/44 No. 67

Mr. Edmonds to Mr. Henderson (Received May 26.)

(No. 138.)

Sir, *Constantinople, May 21, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of two despatches from His Majesty's consul at Trezibond on the subject of a Kurdish revolt in the region of Mount Ararat. In brief, some of the Kurds on the Russian and Persian borders rose about the end of February and were mostly stifled by Turkish troops. About 500 Kurds escaped to the mountains, but were being actively pursued by the Turks, who were afraid of collaboration between Russian Armenians and Persian Kurds.

2. Mr. Matthews reports public security as satisfactory in the Vilayets of Erzerum, Erzingan and Gumushane, but points out that those of Kurs, Bayazit, Bitlis and Van are not. It is clear from the report contained in my despatch No. 159 of to-day's date that steps are taken to prevent the movement of the greater part of the southern Kurdish subjects, including Bayazit and Van, at any time of the year. Therefore, that the authorities have the situation in better hand than in the mountainous districts of Kurdistan will be found Mr. Matthews' despatch shows what well-organized and energetic Turkish officials can attempt to suppress.

I have &c.
W. S. EDMONDS

Enclosure No. 1.

Consul Matthews to Sir G. Clerk.

(No. 48.)

Sir, *Erzerum, April 29, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to refer to my despatch No. 47 of the 28th instant on the subject of the reported Kurdish revolt in the Vilayets of Bitlis, Bayazit, Van, and to transmit herewith a report from Trebizond on the two sources mentioned in that despatch.

2. The revolt took its start about the beginning of March in the vilayets of Erzerum and Erzingan, on the frontiers of the Soviet Republic of Armenia and Persian territory. A number of engagements took place between the Kurds, who numbered from 3,000 to 5,000 men, and Turkish troops, in which the Kurds were defeated, most of them being killed or captured and sent under arrest to Erzerum and Trebizond. The survivors, to the number of some 500, are reported to have retired to the mountains from which they were making raids on villages, plundering and sometimes killing the inhabitants. Gendarmes were being employed against the marauders, but troops were under orders to render assistance if necessary. Public security was satisfactory in the Vilayets of Erzerum, Erzingan and Gumushane, but it was not safe to travel in the Vilayets of Kurs, Bayazit, Bitlis or Van.

3. The following information is from the latter of the two sources referred to in paragraph 1 above. The revolt was organized by a Kurd named Halis, the son of Sheikh Abdul Mejid, a Kurdish notable who had been deported from the Bayazit region to Brusa some three years ago, having murdered one of his own tribe and friendly tribes inhabiting the frontier country round Mount Ararat or Agri Dagh. After some fighting which had taken place two months ago, Halis was captured but made his escape while being conveyed under arrest from Erzerum to Trebizond. He had subsequently made his way into Persian territory, where he was said to be at present encouraging the Kurds to continue their resistance to the Turkish Government. Asim Pasha, the officer commanding the troops in the Bayazit region, had declared, on receiving telegraphic instructions from Angora to exterminate the surviving Kurds at all costs. Owing to the nature of the country it would be impossible, even with twelve army corps, to carry out such instructions. The Turkish authorities viewed the situation with anxiety owing to the possibility of the Kurds ordinarily resident in Persian territory going over to the Turkish Kurds, and to the prevailing belief that the Kurds were receiving assistance from the Russian Armenians. Reinforcements, made up of VIIIth Army Corps, had been sent to the frontier district, and the gendarmerie along the Armenian and Persian frontiers had been strengthened.

4. I would draw attention to the movements of troops from the VIIIth Army Corps have taken place through Erzerum, and that any troops that may have been despatched from that corps whose headquarters are at Tokat have never been sent by way of Erzerum. A report which I first heard from my colleague has been current that Sedat Pasha was ordered from the command of the IXth Army Corps owing to the restriction he had set but I have received no confirmation of the report. The passage of large numbers of gendarmes through Erzerum at the beginning of March as reported in my despatch No. 55 of the 2nd instant appears to have given rise to reports of an insurrection at Erzerum which formed the subject of a telegram from Angora the 15th April. The publication of this denial was delayed as I was unable to telegraph to Angora during the disturbances in Constantinople.

5. According to foreign consuls who have left the interior the general opinion seems to be that Mustafa Kemal's recent overtures to Moscow are viewed.

I have &c.
W. D. W. MATTHEWS

Enclosure in No. 67

Consul Matthews to Sir G. Clerk

(No. 70.)

Sir, *Erzerum, May 7, 1920.*

With reference to my despatch No. 55 of the 29th ultimo I have the honour to report that Sedat Pasha's headquarters and troops in the Bayazid District have been transferred to Karaköse (Karakilisse) and the command of the garrison was taken over on the 15th March by Colonel Fahreddin No. 2 of the 16th February has succeeded Sedat Pasha as Inspector of the IXth Army Corps.

2. Some 15,000 troops have been concentrated in the country round Karaköse which seems a very large force to collect within a few hundred yards. They have been drawn from the Erzerum, Bayazid and Erzingan Districts.

3. Desertion has reached the proportions of a scourge. Hundreds of Armenians who wished to leave Soviet territory have purchased permission to enter this country on leaving Persian territory. Every effort is said to be made to confiscate their property. As your Excellency is aware there is no one to take over their property. Chiefly Moslem refugees from Armenia into this country have found asylum.

4. Hassan Khan Assi, the Persian consul-general at Erzerum is expected here a few days from Erzerum.

I have &c.
W. D. W. MATTHEWS

E 2678 1279 44 **No. 68**

Mr. Edmonds (Mr. Henderson) (Received May 26.)

No. 150.)

Sir, *Constantinople, May 21, 1920.*

I HAVE the honour to refer to the note of the French Trade to Diarbekr, Bitlis and Mush in the district of Diyarbekr.

2. I enclose a report of his despatch to His Majesty's High Commissioner at Beyrout.

I have &c.
W. S. EDMONDS

Enclosure in No. 68

Notes on a Tour to Diarbekr, Bitlis and Mush

Mirash

MARASH ought to be a happy town. It has a grand situation up in the mountains and it commands a plain running southwards for 30 miles towards Beyz Pashi. But the plain is little better than a malaria-ridden swamp and although the slopes immediately surrounding Marash are well enough cultivated, no attempt has been made to reclaim the rich marsh, there is consequently no land to let. For a distance there are no crops other than a few patches of cotton and tobacco. Dwellings are in the last degree squalid and insanitary. Secondly, and by no means of less importance, Marash is the centre of a district which has suffered more than any other in the province from the depredations of brigands. Throughout the whole of the winter of 1919-20 the Armenians were in a state of siege, and the Turkish population lived in constant fear of attack. Every week Marash still receives its quota of refugees from the villages. The local Armenians are very poor. The peasants are little better off. Little seems to have been done in the way of assisting the agriculturist. Many acres of land which ought to have fallen under the plough have been left untilled. There is a tax on the cattle that are used for ploughing, and it is said that this tax is a deterrent to the cultivation of land. The tax on *the harvest* is given as 1/10 of the crop. Another deterrent to cultivation is the fact that the land is constantly required for the transport of troops. Marash could produce a much greater quantity of corn than it does. The local Government could do much to encourage cultivation by the reclamation of the marsh land and by the remission of taxes.

Ayntap

Ayntap or Gaazi Ayntap as it likes, and is officially entitled to be called on account of the part it played in the Franco-Turkish hostilities of 1919 and 1920, is a very much battered appearance but a good deal more contented at heart, both Moslem and Christian. It was indeed a relief to meet with the French after the hostile people by whom I had been surrounded for the previous month. Of course, the Turks were equally true to their character as Turks always are. There is no trouble which they will not go out of their way to make for you. But the Turk is not always a disappointing person. He does not think as we do, and he does not behave as we do, but the old rule holds that you may not get all you want but you usually get what you expect. The Turks appear to be genuinely sorry to see the last of the French. They are not ashamed to show their regret at the departure of the French Consul-General, who has been in charge of the French interests in Ayntap since the beginning of the war. The Turks are also sorry to see the last of the French officers who have been in charge of the gendarmerie. The Turks are also sorry to see the last of the French officers who have been in charge of the gendarmerie. The Turks are also sorry to see the last of the French officers who have been in charge of the gendarmerie.

The inhabitants call themselves Turks, but are mainly Arabs. No doubt more intensive schooling and frontier restrictions against intercourse with the south will make the rising generation more Turkish in outlook and speech. It is curious to find that the Iraq Arabs (Mosul vilayet) are distinctly pro-Turk with the new regime. Owing to the eclipse of the Ottoman effendi class they now feel themselves a despised minority.

Conversely Aintab seems to be losing fairly well. The new frontier has put an end to the old transit trade via Aleppo on which Aintab used to thrive. But Aintab derives much of its high region between here and the Syrian frontier. Pistachios grow in scrub to west of Aintab and Mersina to the west of Turkey for cereals. The people complain that they have to pay tithe, and this is no doubt the consequence of the law of 1925 on the Arab districts of whom there were 30,000 as against 50,000 Moslems. The old population of over 60,000 has been more than 15,000 or 20,000 by the struggling town. A certain air of well-being. The houses are fairly numerous, the resistance department is building a model school. There is a little carpet industry, but the silk-spinning and weaving are extinct. The Protestant community had 400 members, with a well-attended church and school. Another missionary institution, the Girls' Vocational School, has a great reputation. They are also trying to help the lace industry, but the local lace was shattered by French competition.

Urfa

Crossing the Euphrates by ferry-boat to Birejik, the east side of the Euphrates, one enters the Vilayet of Urfa, which is one of the new districts imposing the province of the Civil Inspector-General at Diarbekir. Roughly speaking, these districts form the Sanjak of Urfa in Turkish Kurdistan. On the rolling hills between Birejik and Urfa there is at this time of year little grass and therefore little milk. Kurds with their flocks. Here and there are stretches of cultivated land with villages of flat-roofed houses. Urfa itself is on an abrupt slope and is the market town for a fairly cultivated district, exporting grain and sesame seed to Aleppo. This port seems to be at present in a good situation, a state of moderate prosperity. The merchants complain of lack of transport, lack of money, and lack of credit. Export was partially grain and sheep through Mersina. Administrative difficulties and imports. Cultivation has increased by the abolition of the tithe. Many peasants now own the land they work as well as the oxen. More peasants are receiving title deeds for seeking up big holdings. Generally speaking the place seems contented. It has escaped both foreign wars and internal rebellions. Religion is already professed much more than at Angora or Constantinople and people think God did not abolish the Caliphate. Turkish is slowly replacing Arabic as the official language. Women are not yet veiled, but the veil is worn by many. Kurds with their flocks. Here and there are stretches of cultivated land with villages of flat-roofed houses. Urfa itself is on an abrupt slope and is the market town for a fairly cultivated district, exporting grain and sesame seed to Aleppo. This port seems to be at present in a good situation, a state of moderate prosperity. The merchants complain of lack of transport, lack of money, and lack of credit. Export was partially grain and sheep through Mersina. Administrative difficulties and imports. Cultivation has increased by the abolition of the tithe. Many peasants now own the land they work as well as the oxen. More peasants are receiving title deeds for seeking up big holdings. Generally speaking the place seems contented. It has escaped both foreign wars and internal rebellions. Religion is already professed much more than at Angora or Constantinople and people think God did not abolish the Caliphate. Turkish is slowly replacing Arabic as the official language. Women are not yet veiled, but the veil is worn by many.

Urfa is a very ancient city, and has been the capital of many empires. Abraham was born here, and the Jews have a tradition that Nimrod was born here. Nimrod's castle is on a hill overlooking the city

The headmaster is tolerably paid, but looks thoroughly overworked, and seems to think it well to seek support from a social rends made [illegible] of the Ghazi that forces him on a task in his sixties. Whipping and even 'car pulling' are no longer allowed [illegible] and discipline seems to depend [illegible] except when a boy or girl is able to invoke the aid of a Deputy to work out a score against a master.

There is also a training school for primary teachers at Diarbekir. This represents an interesting experiment. There are seven or twenty of these schools in the whole country and there is shortly to be another east of the Euphrates at Van. The object is rapidly to increase the number of primary teachers which is the main educational need of the country. The course is [illegible] the local [illegible] lodging rather rough, even as regards food, and the pupils [illegible] from the less well-to-do classes of the town and the village. After the [illegible] they have to serve for eight years as primary teachers. After that they are free to qualify as teachers in higher grade schools if they [illegible] so desire. The system is said to be working well [illegible] expected to staff the primary schools.

There [illegible] Kurdish [illegible] agricultural experiment station [illegible] but [illegible] rather [illegible] Near [illegible] I [illegible] the [illegible] a magnificent crop of wheat which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the soil and skilful [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to substitute [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Kurdish peasants who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Bush

To get from Bitlis to Mush one skirts alongside half the upland plain of Mush which was renowned for its prosperity. To-day it is given up to a handful of Kurdish cultivators. They may be more prosperous than a nomadic mud hamlets suggest but they only till a tiny fraction of the cultivable ground while the surrounding hillsides bear evident traces of prosperous Armenian gardens orchards and vineyards. The town of Mush is even more pathetic than Bitlis. From being a town of 30,000 souls a village of 3,000 and a ruined village at that. All the leaders from Sultan Hamid to the Russians who occupied the town for a year and to the Armenians who came back with them to work off old scores. Of Moslem population declared in all Russians came in all of nine and many Moslems are now in the city unwilling to return. Because of its position Mush is stockily built and the pattern of the valley instead of Bitlis. The Vali (Muslim Bey) who was good enough to entertain me had a good Empire garden with shade. He is English by interest by upbringing and the small instincts manifest in his private school. He is not much better off than Bitlis. He has less trade and his cultivators are poorer. For some reason or other taxes do not seem to have been paid for a long time before the war. The Kurds undoubtedly did not welcome the new plan of Djemal Pasha's ground further and to-day it is hard to get from them more than a fraction of what is due. Here as elsewhere the Vali complains that the Commissioners of the Caliphate are not helping him to collect the taxes.

Van

Ibrahim Tali Bey was anxious for me to carry on by steamer and cross over to Van, but found I could spare the time. But instead Van is very well governed. On Bitlis or Mush there are two Valis to every thousand square miles. In Van it is still the exception to have a Vali at all and apparently the only sign of an approach to the Vali's palace is a row of sentries. Van is a town of 30,000 souls and is the centre of a province of 300,000 souls. Its people are mainly Armenians and Kurds. Its trade is largely with Persia and Russia. Its chief exports are wool, hides, skins, cereals, fruit and tobacco. Its imports are cotton goods, sugar, petroleum, tea, coffee, spices, iron and steel. Its revenue is about £T.100,000 of which £T.30,000 is derived from customs and octroi duties. Its expenditure is about £T.80,000 of which £T.30,000 is spent on the army, £T.20,000 on the civil administration, £T.10,000 on education and £T.20,000 on miscellaneous items. The surplus of £T.20,000 is sent to Constantinople. The Vali's salary is £T.1,000 per annum. The Director of Education receives £T.600 per annum. The Director of Public Works receives £T.500 per annum. The Director of Agriculture receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Forests receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Mines receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Veterinary Services receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Statistics receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Archives receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Museums receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Libraries receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Hospitals receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Prisons receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Police receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Fire Brigade receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Water Supply receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Electricity receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Telephones receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Telegraphs receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Post Offices receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Customs receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Octroi receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Salt receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Tobacco receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Wine receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Spirits receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Beer receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Cider receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Perry receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Mead receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Hydromel receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Sake receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Kumiss receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Koumiss receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Airag receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Kefir receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Yoghurt receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Leben receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Matzoon receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Dahi receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Curdled Milk receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Sour Milk receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Buttermilk receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Whey receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Curds receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Cheese receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Butter receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Ghee receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Lard receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Suet receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Tallow receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Soap receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Candles receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Matches receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Gunpowder receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Explosives receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Fireworks receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Rockets receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Flares receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Signals receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Semaphores receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Heliographs receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Searchlights receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Lighthouses receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Beacons receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Buoys receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Navigation receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Pilotage receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Harbours receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Docks receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Wharves receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Quays receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Piers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Jetties receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Breakwaters receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Groynes receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Revetments receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Embankments receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Levees receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Dikes receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Ditches receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Canals receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Irrigation receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Drainage receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Reclamation receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Afforestation receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Deforestation receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Soil Conservation receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Erosion Control receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Dune Stabilization receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Sand Fixation receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Shelterbelts receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Windbreaks receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Hedges receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Fences receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Walls receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Ramparts receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Moats receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Drawbridges receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Portcullises receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Gates receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Barbicans receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Bastions receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Curtains receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Towers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Keeps receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Donjons receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Dungeons receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Oubliettes receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Prisons receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Gaols receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Jails receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Lockups receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Stocks receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Pillories receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Whipping Posts receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Gallows receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Scaffolds receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Guillotines receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Electric Chairs receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Gas Chambers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Lethal Injections receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Firing Squads receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Hangmen receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Executioners receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Assassins receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Murderers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Killers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Slayers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Destroyers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Annihilators receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Exterminators receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Eradicators receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Liquidators receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Terminators receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Finishers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Completers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Perfecters receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Improvers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Betterers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Enhancers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Augmenters receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Increasers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Multipliers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Propagators receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Disseminators receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Distributors receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Retailers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Wholesalers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Importers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Exporters receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Merchants receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Traders receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Dealers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Brokers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Agents receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Factors receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Commission Agents receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Middlemen receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Intermediaries receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Go-betweens receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Pimps receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Procurers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Panders receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Bawds receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Madams receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Brothel-keepers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Whorehouse-keepers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Bordello-keepers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Cathouse-keepers receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Stews receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Red-light districts receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Vice receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Sin receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Iniquity receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Wickedness receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Evil receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Depravity receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Corruption receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Perversion receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Abomination receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Obscenity receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Filth receives £T.400 per annum. The Director of Dirt receives £T.400 per annum. 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The Director of Psychopharmacology receives £T.600 per annum.

Mardin

Mardin perched on a rock at an altitude of 3000 feet, looks out over a vast agricultural plain which the Vali tells me is a wireless sea and which reaches to the Syrian frontier and beyond. The plain looks prosperous enough and so do the people in the town. The district is said to export fruit, dried skins, wool and cereals. Yet trade is concerned with what was before the war is very poor. The reason again is the departure of the Christians who were both the best cultivators and the most intelligent.

Mardin has never had a name for fanatic savagery. Still Christians and Moslems have generally got on well together and still do so. But the Christians recently deported to-day are not happy. They feel that circumstances are against them. A steady, if gentle pressure which does seem to exist. Their title to their lands is questioned and after demobilization their property (found) has gone (temporarily) to Mosul and the Armenians who have got 'below the line' (or into Syria) is apt to produce unfortunate reactions on those who remain. So a quiet exodus of Christians continues.

Nor are the Moslems altogether happy. In particular the large old families are having their estates broken up. They are calling over the causes and resigning themselves to the inevitable. Mardin is trying to force pressure to forget its Arabic and has decided to learn Turkish. Shops are being written in the new alphabet. There is apparently no attempt to introduce Turkish schools or the Turkish language. The Vali who is known to us as Dr. Chet Turkish chief of the Turkish Commission of Education is trying to apply Turkish policy without excessive harshness towards either Christians or Moslems.

There are two American ladies in charge of Mardin Dispensary and other foreigners.

General

There is no doubt that the present policy of consolidation which Ibrahim Tali Bey's task to apply, as inspector general, to the south eastern portion of Turkey is succeeding. To the eight vilayets which were originally put under him two years ago Hakkiari (Bayezit) in the north was added a year ago. He told me that he did not expect to receive further additions to his domain as the Lazistan region is restored to order. The intention was to the right to create another inspectorate general there. No doubt the repression of the 1925 rising was accompanied by much that was not excluded from Armenian reprisals. Whole villages were burnt or razed to the ground and many women and children killed. Turkish officers have recounted how they were repeatedly forced to purchase Kurdish property at a fraction of its value. Yet for the moment all seems to be forgotten and forgiven. No doubt about it whenever the Kurds can get away with it they are repressed with an equally heavy hand. But Ibrahim Bey's task is to remain stationed over practically the whole of his domain. The military force at his disposal is not very large all questions of policy are referred to Ankara for decision. The country was formerly taxed by means of a tax on the land. The country was formerly taxed by means of a tax on the land. Roads are maintained by the taxes. Roads are maintained by the taxes. Roads are maintained by the taxes

Diarbekir) pointed out that the economic circumstances make it both difficult and costly. Water, for miles there is no village within reach from which labourers can be drawn, and when there is no water the employment of steam boats, steam rollers, &c., is no simple matter. The road system therefore can only be completed gradually. But at any rate there are now roads of a sort in a west-east direction from Diarbekir to Urfa, Siirt, Bekiri, Bitlis, Van, and Mush, and in a south-north direction the Urfa-Diarbekir-Elaziz road will soon open up to Erzerum this year. Details of certain roads are appended hereto.

The third great feature of Ibrahim Tali Bey's policy is education of all kinds which may weld remote Turkish districts. Great attention is paid to this. Except for Bekiri, the education of each of the seven districts of the vilayet is in the hands of a Mudir, assisted by a staff of Muallims and Muallimas. In the villages, schools of all kinds, elementary, secondary, Darüsh-shafaka and one in prospect for Van. Where the population is scattered, as in the hamlets of the country, there is no question of the Turks trying to build schools at every spot and in order to get pupils it was soon found necessary to offer free board and lodging, wherever a village was too far away to allow the children to go through. Another expedient was taken to keep the children, a great hardship which formerly kept the little ones at home, namely, the children were given their food, as they became hungry, because they must study hard.

Ibrahim Tali Bey's chief difficulty is the scarcity of suitable teachers. Lessons throughout the country are given in Turkish. Instead of the Kurds learning one of the Turkish dialects, as they would have done in the old days, the Turks are now learning Kurdish, and in one district, Mush, the Turkish children are taught in Armenian, as the majority of the population is Armenian. Ibrahim Tali Bey is also trying to establish a Turkish newspaper in each of the seven districts of the vilayet, and has already started one in Mush, called Yeni Mush, which is published twice a week. Its circulation is 1,000 copies, and it is sold at 10 paras (1d.) per copy. The Mudir of Mush, Ali Nedjati Bey, is the editor, and he has a staff of three assistants. The paper is printed in Turkish, Armenian, and Kurdish, and contains articles on agriculture, hygiene, and other subjects of interest to the people. Ibrahim Tali Bey has also started a Turkish newspaper in Bitlis, called Bitlis, which is published twice a week, and has a circulation of 1,000 copies. It is sold at 10 paras per copy. The Mudir of Bitlis, Ali Rifki Bey, is the editor, and he has a staff of three assistants. The paper is printed in Turkish, Armenian, and Kurdish, and contains articles on agriculture, hygiene, and other subjects of interest to the people.

country out pretty thoroughly, and maintain a close enough grip on it to prevent any agitator from making headway. Certain Kurdish boys have been allowed to return to their homes in West Anatolia, not only after they have proved their loyalty, but perhaps also after their education has been made innocuous. A Kurd who was deported from Smyrna to Erzerum, aeroplanes, he might be allowed to return even to Ararat. But he was detained for a couple of years, presumably while his privileges were being taken away. Ibrahim Tali Bey told me with glee of some Kurdish boys who had returned from exile, and who were now to put up at the Hotel in Diarbekir until they could get work in the new offices. At the end of nineteen days they were supplied with the necessary passports and were allowed to proceed.

Ibrahim Tali Bey has a staff of advisers and they are all good men. They are Ali Muhtar Bey, an Ottoman civil servant of great experience (he has been Governor of Kirk Kilisse, Pirot (Servian territory) and Erzerum), who is

land, without wondering whether this idea is not largely a mistake It is not land but population that is wanted The case of Turkey is the exact opposite to that of Greece

Where expenditure on irrigation might perhaps be just fied is where a regular water supply would keep the cultivation of some particularly valuable crop But before irrigation works of this kind were embarked on there would be need of the most careful study by agricultural experts So far as we know no such expert agricultural investigation has yet been made

Again expenditure would probably be most fruitful where the vitality of considerable towns or villages is sapped by malarial swamps This is a very frequent thing but here what is wanted is not irrigation but drainage

Or again money would perhaps be well spent in protecting some particularly fertile district near the Meander Valley from the ravages of torrents which cover fields and roads and cover the fields with stones and sand But in many of these places the normal population has been reduced by fear owing to the departure of the Christians, so that it is doubtful whether the existing population would be able to make useful use of the land reclaimed

When Angora talks about irrigation therefore and still more when it wants money for the purpose it may be useful to point out what the advantages would really be

Road

On the whole the roads are appalling and must be practically impassable in wet weather As elsewhere in Turkey a promising *kaussee* runs out of a town for 20 miles or so, supposed to be the formidable cobbles which on the returns of its progress are found to have crushed until on approaching another town the process is reversed Only very rarely is the high road better going than the dust track alongside it

Ulukisla Aksaray neglected but still usable
Aksaray Karahisar neglected highroad strewn with large cobbles and broken by ruts
Beyli Kisilhisar tracks, rough bridges, streams, fordable in dry weather
Osmanjik east of Ghaur Dagh rough neglected highroad bridges mostly low
West slope of Ghaur Dagh eight kilometres road, neglected and execrable
Top of Ghaur Dagh Fevzi Pasha Karahisar surface good bridge missing at bottom
Fevzi Pasha Karahisar to Ayntap good
Branch for Ayntap north of El Oghli highroad in shocking condition
North of El Oghli Marash very good, including branch to railway station
(Left Marash to new Ford 0 15 arrived Marash 4 30, one hour's rest on the way)
Marash junction with road to Fevzi Pasha metalled highroad with appalling surface except for occasional stretches wooden spans of masonry bridge, say, 5 miles out of Marash, going south, say, 20 miles out, going
(Fevzi Pasha Ayntap locally considered good)
Junction with Fevzi Pasha road Ayntap much better a few kilometres perfect (Time Marash Ayntap three hours)
Ayntap Nizib made road, rough surface no bridges, but streams fordable in dry weather
Nizib to Birejik dust track
Jerablus opposite Birejik ditto
(Ayntap opposite Birejik reported to be made road and in rough condition)
Birejik primitive ferry boats
Birejik Urfa rough road mostly very rough here and there disappears altogether bridges mostly in repair (Time Birejik Urfa about three hours)
Urfa Siverek made road sometimes unusable in places mostly very rough some few metres road Bridge over river say 15 miles south of Siverek is of good masonry bridge over stream say 2 feet deep of Swerek has masonry columns and truss top
Siverek Diarbekir made road metalled by rough first 10 miles good
(Time Urfa Diarbekir about seven hours)
Diarbekir Hasloun made road metalled after 20 Km At 6 kilom turn right for Mardin At 58 kilom turn left to Hazro
Hasloun Silvan 85 kilom Batman Su metalled road in fair condition

Batman Su masonry bridge of one single steep arch
Batman Su Hazo Su track loses itself
Hazo Su good masonry bridge
Alternative route preferable in dry weather as dust track from 6 kilom outside Diarbekir to Goltchere track continues to Siirt), and on to Hazo Su
Hazo Su Garzan good dust track
Garzan Bitlis Sa engineered road in hills rough surface
Bitlis Sa Bitlis road cut in side of gorge kept in rough repair for military lorries one or two most places for two lorries to pass
(Diarbekir Bitlis new Ford 1 parted 6 A M arrived 6 30 P M one and a half hours rest on way Bitlis Diarbekir via Colonie same car leparted 7 30 A M arrive 1 30 P M one hour's rest on way)
Bitlis Mush 90 kilom first 30 kilom very rough made road second 30 kilom fair to sporting Mush plain unbridged big streams in middle is fordable in dry weather last 30 kilom made road with rough surface (Time on new Ford, three hours)
Bitlis Van track branches off say 10 miles out of Bitlis Route round north of Lake Van said to be passable for lorries except in worst weather route south of Lake not expected to be passable for lorries till end of May this year
Mush Sairet Sa complete three tonus radiating to Diarbekir Bitlis and Bayzit respectively
Diarbekir Mardin 90 kilom of made road parts of it are excellent, other parts are terrible stretches are awful
(Time three hours)

E 2679 2679 91 No 69

Mr Lindsay to Mr Henderson (*Received May 26.*)

No 161

Sir *Constantinople, May 21 1930*

With reference to my despatch No 805 of the 19th December 1929 I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of the Treaty of Friendship concluded between the Kingdom of the Hejaz Nejd and its Dependencies and the Turkish Republic on 23rd August 1929 as published in the "Hakimiyeti Milliye" of the 15th May.

2 This treaty was duly approved by the Grand National Assembly at its session of the 15th May last

I have &c
W S EDMONDS

Enclosure in No 69.

Extract from the Hakimiyeti Milliye of May 15, 1930

(Translation)

THE following Treaty of Friendship has been signed between the Kingdom of the Hejaz Nejd and its Dependencies and the Turkish Republic —

1 There shall be inviolable peace and perpetual and sincere friendship between the Government of the Hejaz Nejd and its Dependencies and the Turkish Republic which recognises the complete integrity and independence of the above mentioned State

2 The high contracting parties are agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two States in conformity with the principles of international law They further agree that the diplomatic representatives of each party in the territory of the other shall enjoy subject to reciprocity the treatment prescribed by the general principles of international law

3 The high contracting parties agree not to grant to the citizens of the other party in their respective territories treatment less favourable than is granted to the citizens of any third party as regards establishment travel and judicial procedure

4 The high contracting parties undertake to initiate negotiations for a consular and commercial convention to cover their respective territories

The present treaty done in Turkish and Arabic, shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Angora at the earliest possible moment. The treaty will come into force on the date of the exchange of ratifications.

Signed in duplicate at Mecca on the 3rd August 1929 (27th Sefer 1348).

E 2683/206/44 No. [illegible]

Sir R. Graham (Madrid) to Mr. Henderson. (Received May 26.)

No. 373.)

His Majesty's representative at Rome presents his compliments to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch No. 130 from His Majesty's Consul at Leghorn respecting the sale of British destroyers to Turkey.

Rome, May 23, 1930.

Enclosure in No. [illegible]

Captain Bevan to Sir R. Graham (Rome).

No. 11.)

Sir, *Rome, May [illegible], 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you with reference to your despatch No. [illegible] of the 21st instant, that I have not failed to make enquiries with regard to the sale of His Majesty's ships "Mackay," "Montrose" and "Tetcott" to Turkey, but have been unable to obtain any definite information as to the present whereabouts of the vessels.

I have, &c.

R. BEVAN,

Naval Attaché.

E 2868/463/44 No. 71

Mr. Ramsay (Athens) to Mr. Henderson. (Received June 2.)

(No. 280.)

Sir, *Athens, May 21, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you with reference to my despatch No. 240 confidential of the 21st April that the Turkish Ministers returned to Athens from visit to Constantinople and Angora and that I have resumed negotiations with M. Tsaldaris at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

2. To-day Messager d'Athènes announces that Reis Bey had an interview with the Greek Ambassador yesterday at the request of which he reported the assurances previously given to M. Tsaldaris of the Turkish Government's desire to reach an agreement with us on the general convention and on the other questions under negotiation.

3. This Bey is reported to have informed M. Venizelos that the Turkish Government have agreed to neutral members of the Mixed Exchange Commission in Angora such as I suggested in my despatch No. 240 confidential of the 21st April, but that the Turkish Government still refuse to accept my proposal for Article 5 of the agreement for the protection of property with regard to which Reis Bey is stated to have expressed the belief that an arrangement could be arrived at by laying down the method of valuing [illegible] of Greeks whose properties were seized by way of reprisals, but that in regard to the claims for loss of revenue will be restricted to the owners.

4. M. Venizelos is reported to have told the press after the interview that he had hopes that the Asiatic difficulties would soon be surmounted and that it would be possible to sign all the agreements simultaneously. He added that he hoped to be able to proceed to Angora in October next to sign the pact of friendship with Turkey.

5. Once more the Greco-Turkish negotiations seem to have taken a more favourable turn, and M. Venizelos has regained his optimism as to their conclusion in the near future.

6. I have transmitted a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.

PATRICK RAMSAY.

E 2869/463/44 No. 72

Mr. Ramsay (Athens) to Mr. A. Henderson. (Received June 2.)

(No. 281.)

Sir, *Athens, May 20, 1930.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 281 of the 21st May, I have the honour to inform you that a meeting took place yesterday at which eight Greeks from Constantinople, including Mr. [illegible], were present. The meeting was also attended by several ex-Ministers, by Admiral Koundouriotis and by M. Tsaldaris, leader of the Popular party, and the Royalists.

2. The president of the non-exchangeables M. Vezyris gave an account of the losses of the Greeks of Constantinople on their behalf, and after some further speeches a motion [illegible] protesting against the attitude of the Turkish Government which, contrary to the spirit of the Lausanne Agreements to refuse them permission to return to Constantinople and is confiscating the revenues of their property, and the distribution among the Moslem proprietors of property in Greece which the Greek Government had paid an instalment on to the Greeks, claims not of the mere half the Greeks of Constantinople called exchangeables by the Treaty of 1923 and who came as refugees to Greece since that date to have a right to indemnity because their claims were regarded as barred by the time limit. The Greeks from Constantinople, having so far received no indemnity for their confiscated goods, were stated to be in a state of extreme misery.

3. The resolution concludes as follows:

"They decide to authorise the officers of the four recognised organisations of the Greeks of Constantinople to request M. Venizelos to be good enough to give favourable consideration to the just demands which were submitted to him some months ago by our organisations and to decide in a patriotic and equitable spirit:

(1) Not to accept without our consent as claimants the cession of our possessions in Turkey to the Turks and to use for wider considerations he should decide to do so not to come to any agreement on this subject before ensuring the payment to us of an indemnity for the capital value and income of our possessions.

(2) To pay us from the revenues of the possessions of the Moslem non-exchangeables in Greece at least half of our income seized by the Turks.

(3) To allow the Constantinople Greeks who were declared to be exchangeables but who arrived in Greece after the expiration of the time limit fixed for the submission of demands for indemnity to submit their demands."

4. After naming a delegation to put their demands before M. Venizelos, the meeting broke up.

5. I have transmitted a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.

PATRICK RAMSAY.

[E 2857, 1511/44] No. 73.

Mr. Edmonds to Mr. S. Henderson.—(Received June 2.)

(No. 166.)

Sir, *Constantinople, May 23, 1930.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 158 of the 21st instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a further despatch from His Majesty's Consul at Trebizond upon the Kurdish situation. This despatch contains information derived from the Persian Consul-General at Erzerum about a conspiracy which was suppressed in Erzerum, the contingent with Bekir Bey, Bayazit which was perhaps in reality, part of the force operated by Mr. Matthews (see my above-quoted despatch) and the concentration of troops on the Russian and Persian borders, the purpose of which presumably is to hold up the rebels who are still at large in the mountains.

2. In his reference to Colonel Lawrence the Persian Consul-General was to lead to report any current in Erzerum, and this is probably inspired by his Soviet colleague. I am glad to see that the Turkish Government pay so little attention to such rumours.

I have, &c.
W. S. EDMONDS.

Enclosure No. 73.

Consul Stevens to Sir G. Clerk.

No. 57.)

Sir, *Trebizond, May 12, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of His Majesty's Embassy, that I received on the 10th instant the communication mentioned in the fourth paragraph of my despatch No. 54 of the 7th instant.

2. Over twenty of the Kurds who had been arrested about twenty days ago at Erzerum on the charge of having been implicated in the Ararat rising were brought to Erzerum by train on the 8th instant. They had obtained a copy of the English newspaper containing the report of the trial which took place at Istanbul, and on the journey from Sivas to Erzerum they had sung songs in praise of Ihsan Nouri Pasha, the leader of the Ararat rising, and had declared to certain of the Turkish officials who were in charge of them that Ihsan Bey, president of the Criminal Court at Angora, who three years ago had condemned to death and caused to be executed at the instance of Mustafa Kemal Bey the then Vali of Erzerum and fifteen of the Hamidieh Chiefs, headed the list. His brother-in-law, Sherif Bey, a former deputy for Erzerum, who was arrested and for reasons of prudence left in the Angora gaol, was accused of having had the seals of the Kurdish Committee. Twelve of the Kurds arrested had been sent to Angora for trial, but the middle of last month, April. The last engagement between Turkish troops and Kurds of which he had heard had taken place a few weeks ago on the road from Bayazit to Karakose. There had been numerous casualties, and several Turkish officers captured by the Kurds had been subsequently mutilated and murdered. The Turks were convinced that the Kurds had hatched a plot for a general rising under the guidance of Colonel Lawrence. Reports were current in Erzerum that Colonel Lawrence had been seen at Karakose a month ago, and the Erzerum police had recently received instructions to keep a look-out for him. Informant agreed with me that all this talk about Colonel Lawrence was ridiculous. However, the Turks believed that, if Colonel Lawrence was not actually in the Kurdish country, he was very near the frontier. Ihsan Bey, the present Vali of Erzerum, and Ihsan Bey, the president of the Criminal Court, were at loggerheads. Ibrahim Bey, the above-mentioned informant, is present that the Vali was unable, owing to his Kurdish interests, to appreciate the gravity of the situation.

3. Information as to the concentration of Turkish troops, it is from the VIIth Army Corps Headquarters, the VIIIth Corps at Kars, two divisions and the IXth Corps at Erzerum, along the Armenian and Persian frontiers, from Igdir in the north to Kevar or Govar, Valley of Hakari, two hours' distance from Diza and about 12 hours' from Urumia or Rezaieh in Persian territory, in the south. He thought that the number of troops concentrated along the frontiers was much greater than 15,000. Most were in the Bayazit district. The Turks said that the troops were engaged in manœuvres. The concentration began about the 21st March last when cavalry remounts and mule-carts laden with ammunition arrived at Karakose from Diadekin. About the same date four regiments of cavalry (lancers) passed through Erzerum proceeding in the direction of Van. In addition to the troops sent, three sets of gendarmes had arrived at the frontier region. Zeki Pasha, the former Chief of the Gendarmerie, had taken over the command of the division stationed at Karakose. Selim Pasha had recently taken over the command of the IXth Army Corps from Sedat Pasha.

4. Information as to the explanation of the concentration. The Vali of Erzerum was of the opinion that the Turks, in their own words, were taking precautions to prevent the entry into their territory of armed bands from Russian soil, such as numerous Soviet soldiers and Armenians. He had heard that two Russian regiments had recently entered Persian territory. The Turks suspected Armenian refugees entering Turkish territory and had arrested a number of Russians. Consequently the Armenians were [illegible] and Persian territory.

5. Reference is made to the arrival at Trebizond on the 14th May, 1930, of the Turkish gunboats Nos. 56 and 16 of the 14th May, 1928, and the 4th July, 1929, respectively. He arrived here on the 9th instant and proceeded to Erzerum on the 10th instant.

6. Two [illegible] Vali's disposal [illegible] arrived here on the 8th instant from Samsun with a cargo of benzine which was destined for Erzerum. Lorries are being collected in the Erzerum district [illegible]. Although Armenians and Kurds have also been requisitioned, the Turks are the first to be called upon to bear the brunt of the burden.

I have, &c.
W. D. W. MATTHEWS.

E 2859/2034/44 No.

Mr. Edmonds to Mr. S. Henderson.—(Received June 2.)

(No. 174.)

Sir, *Angora, May 27, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a despatch, unfortunately delivered to me by the Commandant of the Acting British Consul at Mersina, who has been sent to the seaside of late on account of his great stoutness.*

2. Mr. Gaisford's views as regards the Organic Law for the Government of Northern Syria, Angora, Marash, &c., are in most things those of Mr. Edmonds, according to information received here. Marash is the specialty pronounced there as in that quarter, but is a general rule the younger generation all over the country inclined to favour the Angora regime.

3. Although I did not visit Marash myself last August at the end of last month, and I was struck by the progress in general well-being which the town had made in the three years that I had not been there. I also got the impression that discontent with the ways of the new Turkey has now become insignificant.

I have, &c.
W. S. EDMONDS.

E 2860/463/44 No. 75.

Mr. Edmonds to Mr. S. Henderson.—(Received June 2.)

(No. 173.)

Sir, *Angora, May 28, 1930.*

HIS Majesty's Minister, Athens, has sent me, under cover of his Embassy despatch No. 219 of the 8th instant, the despatch on the subject of the Lausanne Conference mentioned in this Embassy despatch No. 158 of the 21st instant. With the return of two of the central delegates to Angora, it is natural to think that it is again suggested here that agreement is in sight.

* Not printed.

2 The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs informed me yesterday that the main difficulty was still the old one that whereas the neutral delegates did not want to fetter their discretion in advance the Turkish Government was unwilling to bind itself to accept an award which might conceivably condemn it to pay an impossible sum. Both Governments, however, wanted to have an award in order to help their to face public opinion in their own countries. He was fairly hopeful that the expedient already suggested whereby the neutrals' award would be called a consultative opinion would provide a way out of the dilemma.

3 The Greek Minister on his part is also fairly optimistic. He has been discussing a number of minor points with the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the last few weeks, and he informed Mr. Roberts a few days ago that with one exception agreement had been reached about all of these and that it was the question of the details of award which was really holding everything up.

4 I enclose a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Athens.

I have &c.
W. S. EDMONDS

E 2976/463/44 No. 76

Mr. Rumbold to Mr. Henderson (Received June 8)

No. 112
(Telegraphic) R. *Athens, June 7, 1930*

My despatch No. 280.

Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs informed me to-day that Turkish-Greek negotiations have got as much down as Greek Government feel disposed to yield. If Turkish demands for enlargement of angle do not prevent the rest of draft agreement being accepted by Turkish Government I was repeat emphatically that nothing fresh verbal repetitions of Prime Minister's important letter which Greek Government cannot accept.

(Repeated to Constantinople.)

E 3017/1511/44 No. 77

Mr. Edmonds to Mr. A. Henderson (Received June 10)

No. 194.
Sir, *Angora, June 3, 1930*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a young Kurd named Selahettin, a son of the Sheikh Said who raised Kurdistan in 1925, is here awaiting trial on a charge of promoting the conspiracy at Erzerum which His Majesty's Consul at Trebizond has reported (my despatch No. 106 of the 23rd May).

2. The scheme as I understood on the 26th ultimo was Selahettin, when a refugee in Bagdad, was sent to the military school there and how he had admitted having received money from Sir Hamilton (Sir Hamilton) to pay for his schooling, but not for use against Turkey. This fairly harmless and doubtless largely imaginative information appeared under the heading "Une bande de terroristes. Le proclamation prochaine des alliés d'une bande qui essayait de fomenter des troubles dans les provinces orientales. Ces bandits avaient reçu à Bagdad l'appui de sir Hamilton dans leur entreprise de trouble. Moreover a much read comic newspaper which is said to be in the interest of the Government appeared with its front page devoted to a picture of a Kurdish rebel writhing in the grip of the Republican and disgorging a sterling pound.

3. After consulting the Iraq Minister I represented to the head of the department concerned in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs the great impropriety and undesirability of such gratuitous suggestions. He tried to find some excuse in the general irresponsibility of the local journalist but I was obliged to remind him of the special relation in which both these papers stand to the Government. In any case he very readily gave instructions for these mischievous anticipations of the result of the trial to be stopped.

4 Yesterday I had an opportunity of speaking to the Minister for Foreign Affairs about the matter. He agreed with alacrity that these suggestions were entirely to be deprecated as they were both baseless and harmful. He undertook to see that nothing more of the kind would appear, and he added spontaneously that he was entirely satisfied with the policy pursued in Iraq by His Majesty's Government.

5 I am sending a copy of this despatch to the British High Commissioner at Bagdad.

I have &c.
W. S. EDMONDS

E 3052/463/44 No. 78

Mr. Roberts to Mr. A. Henderson (Received June 15)

(No. 34.)
(Telegraphic) R. *Angora, June 10, 1930*

ATHENS telegram No. 112.

Turco-Greek treaty was signed to-day.

Neutrals will give their award at next plenary meeting of Greek Ministers will submit his Government's decision by telegraph. Subject to both Governments accepting award treaty will be presented forthwith to respective Chambers for ratification.

Repeated to Athens.

E 3193/282/44 No. 79

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson (Received June 16)

No. 220.
Sir, *Constantinople June 11, 1930*

With reference to my despatch No. 17 of the 15th January last, relative to the Turkish estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1930-31, I have the honour to inform you that the budget was voted by the Assembly on the 10th instant. The latest expenditure and revenue are enclosed herewith.*

2. The final budget provisions do not differ in any essential respect from the preliminary estimates. Revenue totals £T 222,732,000 as against an expenditure of £T 222,604,023, thus showing an estimated surplus of £T 127,977. As compared with the previous financial year, revenue shows an increase of £T 2,186,000 and expenditure an increase of £T 2,195,542.

3. There is no need to examine the present budget in detail, as it offers no particular feature which would distinguish it from its immediate predecessors, and as the expenditure side at least, the credits voted are liable to modification during the course of the financial year. In the financial year 1928-29, for example, the vote of supplementary credits increased authorised expenditure from £T 207,109,388, the amount originally voted by the Assembly, to £T 233,029,658, and the financial equilibrium was only preserved by a general scaling down of departmental votes and by the non-distribution of the credit for the external debt, with the result that actual expenditure was reduced to £T 201,133,000 whilst revenue amounted to £T 207,634,000, thus leaving the Government with a surplus of about 6½ million Turkish liras.

4. The final revenue and expenditure returns for the financial year 1929-30 are not yet known, but the Budget Commissioner in his report to the Assembly stated that expenditure and revenue had balanced themselves.

5. On the revenue side of the new budget it must be observed that no new taxes or excises have been introduced, nor has any change been made in the scope of existing taxes. The policy of the Government has refrained from adding to the burden of taxation is not popular. Although no official statistics have been drawn up to establish the point, it is generally held in Turkey, those economists and others who have made a study of the question have estimated the national income to be about £T 1,000,000,000. It follows

* Not printed.

therefore that fiscal charges represent about 22 per cent of the country's annual income and that personal private taxation added the total charge is raised to 33½ per cent as per the Board of Trade figure. The fiscal charge per head of population before the war was £11 2s which at present this charge is £11 10 gold or with the addition of local taxation, £12 10 gold.

8. The above exact expenditure is shown at higher rates of previous years. A sum of £15,557,996 has been voted by vote of the Ministry of National Economy which reduction of slightly over 2 million pounds has been made in the army vote as presented to the Ministry of Nationale Defence represents 30 per cent of the budget expenditure as against 31·40 per cent during the financial year 1929–30. The service of the public debt is £133,646,995 as against £102,189,861 for 1929. It would appear that the lower rate of interest on the external debt which was recently negotiated by the present Minister of Finance and the representatives of the bond holders will further relieve this service.

I have &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK

W 6128 451 98 No. 80

Sir G. Clerk (Angora) to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received June 16.)

(No. 222.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 12, 1930.*

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram No. 251 of the 10th June I addressed a note to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 11th June informing him that I had been instructed to congratulate the Turkish Government on the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration between Great Britain and Turkey. I added that His Majesty's Government were glad to see that the Treaty was in accordance with the spirit of the Locarno Agreements and that it would be registered at Geneva in due course.

2. M. Tewfik Rouchdi Bey, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied that he was grateful for the congratulations of His Majesty's Government on the conclusion of the Treaty. He was glad to see that the Treaty was in accordance with the spirit of the Locarno Agreements and that it would be registered at Geneva in due course.

3. M. Tewfik Rouchdi Bey then said that he wished to take the opportunity of the visit of Mr. Venizelos to Angora to make a statement to me on the subject of the Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration between Great Britain and Turkey. He said that the Turkish Government had been very much impressed by the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the Mosul question and by the fact that Turkey's interests were safeguarded by the Treaty of Lausanne. The Turkish Government had therefore decided to show their appreciation of the attitude of His Majesty's Government by concluding a Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration with Great Britain. He hoped that the Treaty would be regarded as a Locarno Treaty and that it would be registered at Geneva in due course.

4. M. Tewfik Rouchdi Bey then said that he wished to take the opportunity of the visit of Mr. Venizelos to Angora to make a statement to me on the subject of the Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration between Great Britain and Turkey. He said that the Turkish Government had been very much impressed by the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the Mosul question and by the fact that Turkey's interests were safeguarded by the Treaty of Lausanne. The Turkish Government had therefore decided to show their appreciation of the attitude of His Majesty's Government by concluding a Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration with Great Britain. He hoped that the Treaty would be regarded as a Locarno Treaty and that it would be registered at Geneva in due course.

5. M. Tewfik Rouchdi Bey then said that he wished to take the opportunity of the visit of Mr. Venizelos to Angora to make a statement to me on the subject of the Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration between Great Britain and Turkey. He said that the Turkish Government had been very much impressed by the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the Mosul question and by the fact that Turkey's interests were safeguarded by the Treaty of Lausanne. The Turkish Government had therefore decided to show their appreciation of the attitude of His Majesty's Government by concluding a Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration with Great Britain. He hoped that the Treaty would be regarded as a Locarno Treaty and that it would be registered at Geneva in due course.

6. M. Tewfik Rouchdi Bey then said that he wished to take the opportunity of the visit of Mr. Venizelos to Angora to make a statement to me on the subject of the Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration between Great Britain and Turkey. He said that the Turkish Government had been very much impressed by the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the Mosul question and by the fact that Turkey's interests were safeguarded by the Treaty of Lausanne. The Turkish Government had therefore decided to show their appreciation of the attitude of His Majesty's Government by concluding a Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration with Great Britain. He hoped that the Treaty would be regarded as a Locarno Treaty and that it would be registered at Geneva in due course.

7. M. Tewfik Rouchdi Bey then said that he wished to take the opportunity of the visit of Mr. Venizelos to Angora to make a statement to me on the subject of the Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration between Great Britain and Turkey. He said that the Turkish Government had been very much impressed by the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the Mosul question and by the fact that Turkey's interests were safeguarded by the Treaty of Lausanne. The Turkish Government had therefore decided to show their appreciation of the attitude of His Majesty's Government by concluding a Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration with Great Britain. He hoped that the Treaty would be regarded as a Locarno Treaty and that it would be registered at Geneva in due course.

8. M. Tewfik Rouchdi Bey then said that he wished to take the opportunity of the visit of Mr. Venizelos to Angora to make a statement to me on the subject of the Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration between Great Britain and Turkey. He said that the Turkish Government had been very much impressed by the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the Mosul question and by the fact that Turkey's interests were safeguarded by the Treaty of Lausanne. The Turkish Government had therefore decided to show their appreciation of the attitude of His Majesty's Government by concluding a Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration with Great Britain. He hoped that the Treaty would be regarded as a Locarno Treaty and that it would be registered at Geneva in due course.

9. M. Tewfik Rouchdi Bey then said that he wished to take the opportunity of the visit of Mr. Venizelos to Angora to make a statement to me on the subject of the Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration between Great Britain and Turkey. He said that the Turkish Government had been very much impressed by the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the Mosul question and by the fact that Turkey's interests were safeguarded by the Treaty of Lausanne. The Turkish Government had therefore decided to show their appreciation of the attitude of His Majesty's Government by concluding a Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration with Great Britain. He hoped that the Treaty would be regarded as a Locarno Treaty and that it would be registered at Geneva in due course.

10. M. Tewfik Rouchdi Bey then said that he wished to take the opportunity of the visit of Mr. Venizelos to Angora to make a statement to me on the subject of the Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration between Great Britain and Turkey. He said that the Turkish Government had been very much impressed by the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the Mosul question and by the fact that Turkey's interests were safeguarded by the Treaty of Lausanne. The Turkish Government had therefore decided to show their appreciation of the attitude of His Majesty's Government by concluding a Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration with Great Britain. He hoped that the Treaty would be regarded as a Locarno Treaty and that it would be registered at Geneva in due course.

E 3253 463 44 No. 81

Mr. Ramsay to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received June 18.)

(No. 328.)

Sir, *Athens, June 13, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my despatch No. 312 of the 7th June, and Mr. P. M. R. Lees's telegram No. 159 of the 10th June, to inform you that I to-day congratulated the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs on the conclusion of the Graeco-Turkish arbitration agreement.

2. M. Kaklamanos told me that he was afraid the reference to Greece in the preamble of the Treaty might be misunderstood, but he was sure that it was intended as a compliment. He had, however, had no opportunity of discussing the matter with the Prime Minister, who had left Athens for Crete.

3. M. Kaklamanos said that he had been in touch with the Greek Delegation at Angora throughout the negotiations, and had been kept informed of the progress of the discussions. He said that the Greek Government had been very much impressed by the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the Mosul question and by the fact that Turkey's interests were safeguarded by the Treaty of Lausanne. The Turkish Government had therefore decided to show their appreciation of the attitude of His Majesty's Government by concluding a Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration with Great Britain. He hoped that the Treaty would be regarded as a Locarno Treaty and that it would be registered at Geneva in due course.

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E 3254 463 44 No. 82

Mr. Ramsay to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received June 18.)

(No. 329.)

Sir, *Athens, June 14, 1930.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 328 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the Graeco-Turkish Agreement signed at Angora on the 30th May, as published in the Messager d'Athènes of the 13th June.

2. I have this day sent a telegram of congratulations to M. Venizelos, saying that I felt sure negotiations would prove long and tedious, but that I was

*Not printed.

signature of the agreement would help to promote peace in the Balkans. He also sent congratulations from Ismet Pasha. M. Venizelos replied in suitable terms. M. Michalacopoulos, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, also received at Pera a warm telegram of congratulations from Tewfik Rushdi Bey, to which he replied.

3. The only discordant note was struck by one of the refugee Deputies, M. Stavros Hoursoglou, who read a statement in the Chamber on behalf of the Greek exchangealties. He stated that the agreement completed the ruin of the refugees. Whether that was a good thing from the wider point of view of national policy he would discuss at another time, but there was no doubt that the agreement had been made at the expense of the refugees. In view of this, as a duty of common humanity, he hoped that the Government would indemnify the refugees for their losses.

I have, &c.
P. W. RAMSAY

E 3256/463/44 No. 83

Sir G. Clerk (Mr. H. Henderson. Received June 18.)

(No. 98)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Constantinople, June 18, 1930.*

ANGORA telegram No. 34 of 16th.

Greek steamer Mytilene has taken refuge at Piraeus with 1,000 refugees on board who had previously been refused by Turkish Government. Incident was thereupon submitted to Assembly, who last night approved by three votes to two, with one abstention, Chamber then rose for the summer vacation.

Despatch by bag.

(Repeated to Athens No. 61.)

E 3328/463/44 No. 84

Mr. Ramsay to Mr. H. Henderson. (Received June 21.)

(No. 118)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Athens, June 21, 1930.*

CONSTANTINOPLE telegram No. 98.

Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously recommended ratification of Greco-Turkish Agreement and Chamber passed first readings of the Bill yesterday. Second reading debate will take place 23rd June.

Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs authorises me to state that ratification is assured.

(Repeated to Constantinople.)

E 3343/837/44 No. 85.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. H. Henderson. (Received June 23.)

(No. 224.)
Sir, *Constantinople, June 14, 1930.*

IN my despatch No. 245 of the 29th May, 1929, I had the honour to inform you of an important success achieved by the Scottish Mission School in regard to religious teaching. Since that time the school has carried on without undue difficulty, but other factors have now come into play the combined effect of which has been such that the Missions Board of the Church of Scotland has taken a final decision to liquidate its activities in Constantinople at the end of the present session.

2. Matters were brought to a head some months ago by an order from Angora that a minimum of fourteen hours per week must be devoted to the teaching of Turkish. The headmaster felt that if, for the time of the closed week devoted to Turkish, he could not possibly carry out the syllabus laid down by His Majesty's Inspectors and has so far succeeded in evading the order which has been enforced in the two English schools. Such success could however be but temporary, and though he had reason to believe that an "accommodation" might be possible, Mr. Macanna referred the whole question to his committee, who, in taking their decision to close down, were influenced by the following further factors:

(*a*) There is reason to believe that the permission to give religious instruction in schools will be withdrawn when the validity of Ismet Pasha's letter of the 24th July, 1923, expires in August 1931—a state of affairs which would automatically bring about the cessation of the mission's activities.

(*b*) The Turkish authorities have intimated that children of Turkish nationality must not attend Sunday school services in the chapel attached to the mission, this constituting another blow to the latter's activities.

(*c*) The fear that the Turks are about to collect, probably with arrears for an uncertain period, the donations tax of 30 per cent. on all remittances received from abroad. The two American colleges have recently had difficulties with the authorities regarding this tax, and if the latter were applied to the Scottish Mission, which is so largely dependent on remittances received from Scotland, the mission would be mulcted of a very considerable sum.

3. Other minor factors have played a part, but enough has been said to show that the mission would have been running some risks if it had endeavoured to carry on its work for another year. It was in the circumstances perhaps best that a decision should be taken now, and however inevitable, that decision must be regarded as regrettable from the point of view of British interests and influence in this part of the world. Since its inception in 1842 the mission has done much good work among the less well to do classes in Constantinople, and its disappearance will be a definite loss, which the Turkish authorities will themselves be the first to feel, for, though they are developing their system of public instruction, that system is still very far from coping with the educational needs of the country. So much, indeed, are they aware of this that indirect overtures have been made to the headmaster of the Scottish school in the hope of securing a reconsideration of the decision reached. Although Mr. Macanna has reported these overtures to Edinburgh, he has given the Turks clearly to understand that, in face of persistent interference and creation of difficulties by the authorities, such reconsideration is now out of the question.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK

C 4930/3519/62 No. 86

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received June 23.)

(No. 220.)
Sir, *Constantinople, June 17, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, according to press telegrams published on the 14th instant, the Greek Government has invited Turkey, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Roumania and Albania to be represented at a Balkan Conference to be held in Athens.

2. On the same evening Tewfik Rustu Bey informed Mr. Roberts that Turkey's representative would be Mehmet Bey, Deputy for Seert, chief editor of the semi-official Turkish newspaper and reporter of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Assembly. Mehmet Bey represented Turkey at the so-called "Peace Congress" held in Athens a year ago.

3. Tewfik Rustu Bey informed Mr. Roberts that Turkey was well disposed towards the proposed conference, but that she considered the idea of a Balkan federation as premature and chimerical, in fact only a shade more realisable than the proposed European federation. Moreover, if the Balkan federation were to be envisaged as an extension of the Little Entente, it would, in the opinion of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, be definitely harmful, and in that case Turkey could have nothing to do with it. Although Turkey, on account of her interest in Balkan politics, she was not purely a Balkan State, being to a greater extent a Mediterranean State who also had her Asiatic frontier and her Black Sea coast to consider. Tewfik Rustu Bey compared Turkey's position relative to the Balkans and Balkan

federation with that of the British Empire relative to Europe and schemes for European federation, and added that he was waiting with the greatest interest to see what answer His Majesty's Government would return to M. Briand's proposals. He remarked that Russia and Italy were unfavourable to the idea of Balkan federation; the attitude of His Majesty's Government was, he thought, reserved and cautious, while he did not yet know that of France.

4. I have sent a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Athens.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R CLERK.

[E 3346/601/44] No. 87.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received June 23.)

(No. 231.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 17, 1930.*

THERE was concluded at Angora on the 12th instant an action for libel, which has thrown interesting light on Turkish public life and on the Turkish judicial system. That the result has been to vindicate in the courts the honour of the Government protagonist is not surprising. It is, however, disquieting to think that, if even a small proportion of the charges made had some solid foundation—and there are many who believe that they had much—Turkish justice is still far from having reached the high standard with which it is credited by the republic's ardent reformers.

2. Briefly, the action was one brought by Mahmut Esat Bey, the Minister of Justice, against Haydar Rifat Bey, a leading Constantinople barrister. The grounds of the accusation against the latter were that he wrote a series of letters to the President of the Republic, denouncing the Minister for having abused his official position by intervening in a number of law suits in such a manner as to bring Turkish justice into degradation and disrepute. The letters alleged that Mahmut Esat Bey had displayed partiality and had interfered with the proper course of the law, using his influence to intimidate the judges in one case, summarily ordering a stay of execution in another, giving early promotion to a judge who had carried out his wishes in a third, wherein he had a direct interest, and in other cases having the charges transferred from the competent local court to courts in other parts of the country which were more likely to be amenable to the Minister's wishes. Further interest was imparted to the action by the allegation of Haydar Rifat Bey that the Minister had allowed the Constantinople court to be influenced in a case *sub judice* by a note which the Soviet Ambassador had addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs—an interference which Haydar Rifat, with his eye on the public, characterised as an improper survival of the Capitulations.

3. The action was opened on the 25th April and, with frequent adjournments, has gone on ever since. Though much of the time of the court has been devoted to technicalities, public interest in the case was unabated to the finish. On the one hand, it was felt that the much vaunted new Turkish justice was on its trial, and that judgment for the defendant would deal it a mortal blow. On the other hand, Mahmut Esat Bey has many critics; it has been freely asserted that Haydar Rifat's letters were not despatched without the connivance of very highly placed personalities at Angora, and his downfall would have been welcomed by public opinion.

4. However strong or numerous Haydar Rifat may have considered his supporters at the moment of the despatch of the letters, they melted away when the letters were sent by the Ghazi to Ismet Pasha, and from Ismet Pasha to the Minister of Justice, and when the libel action was instituted by the latter. Once it had been decided by the court, after prolonged debate, that the President of the Republic was an official and that the calumnies were actionable, and the semi-official organ had published an article attacking the defendant, the result was certain. It was clear that, after some hesitation, the time had not come to sacrifice Mahmut Esat Bey as Ihsan Bey, the ex-Minister of Marine, was sacrificed two years ago. A large number of witnesses cited by Haydar Rifat professed to know nothing of events, which were doubtless quite familiar to them, and the right of cross-questioning was refused to the defendant and his counsel, who, it may be remarked, made several bad tactical moves in the course of the action. The Minister of Justice, on the other hand, was permitted a speech, in which he raked up disagreeable events in the past life of the defendant and his witnesses, recalled his own efforts for the defence of the father-

land at a critical time, and ended, not unexpectedly, on a strain of appeal to the patriotic instincts of the court.

5. In the event, Haydar Rifat Bey was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to a fine of 470 liras plus costs. The victory of Mahmut Esat Bey is, on paper, complete. But no intelligent person in Turkey will dispute the fact that there are grave irregularities in Turkish justice to-day, and it would be optimistic to believe that Government circles are entirely ignorant of them. Further, the recent trial is the third of its kind within two years—Ihsan and Ali Cenani Beys were both found guilty of peculation while in office—and has not failed to cast a lurid light on Turkish public life as it is to-day.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

[E 3359/2622/44] No. 88.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received June 24.)

(No. 235.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 18, 1930.*

IN my despatch No. D.O.T. (A) 2 of the 11th instant, I had the honour to inform you of the grant by the Turkish Government of the Turkish match monopoly for a period of twenty-five years to the American-Turkish Investment Corporation, and of the subsequent withdrawal from the Assembly of the Bill to provide for the approval of the agreement.

2. It was later ascertained that the Budget Commission took exception to a clause in the agreement which laid it down that all differences between the Turkish Government and the concessionaries would be submitted to the arbitration of the Swiss tribunals. Further discussions then took place between the two parties, as a result of which the loan and monopoly arrangements were divided into two separate contracts, arbitration being admitted for the former alone, any disputes arising out of the latter falling to be dealt with by the Turkish courts. The Assembly approved the amended agreement on the 15th instant.

3. I hope to be able at an early date to secure the text of the agreement, regarding which conflicting reports have appeared in the press. Broadly, it provides for the immediate payment to the Turkish Government of a loan of 10 million dollars, believed to be redeemable in twenty-five years, while, in addition, the Turkish Government will receive from the concessionaries an annuity of £T. 1,800,000 out of the proceeds of the monopoly, as well as a share in the profits when sales exceed a certain quantity. The concessionary parties will also hold the monopoly for the sale of automatic lighters.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

[E 3348/282/44] No. 89.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received June 23.)

(No. 236.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 18, 1930.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, after months of preparation and with much trumpeting, a Bill to provide for the establishment of a State bank was passed by the Turkish Assembly on the 11th instant.

2. Pending the publication of the law it would obviously be premature to comment on its contents for, though the text of the original Bill is known, it underwent so many last-minute changes behind the scenes that many of its essential features have probably been modified. Moreover, such is the system of the Turkish Chamber that, in introducing the Bill, the Minister of Finance confined himself to generalities, replied to one intrepid Deputy, who enquired whether Deputies could be members of the Council of Administration, that the point had been decided at the party meeting, and then asked the Chamber to pass the Bill. This it very promptly did.

3. The commercial secretary to this Embassy understands that, in the drafting of the law, which consists of some 100 articles, the Turkish Government had the assistance of Herr Morf, a German banking expert, and that on the eve of its presentation to the Chamber the Minister of Finance showed the text to M. Rist and asked for his opinion. M. Rist is believed to have found no less than fifteen of the articles so ambiguous that the Minister at once agreed to modify them.

4. The capital of the new bank has been fixed at £T. 25,000,000. Originally it had been proposed that the entire capital should be subscribed by the Government, but it is understood that, at the instance of the Assembly, the Turkish public will be permitted to subscribe to at least a portion of the capital. The participation of national banks may also be invited. As regards the Government's share of the capital, this will probably be found partly from the small gold reserve held by the Government, but chiefly from the advance of 10 million dollars which, as reported in my despatch No. 235 of to-day's date, is about to be received from the American-Turkish Investment Corporation.

5. It is also understood that the State Bank will take over the note issue for which it will create an adequate reserve. The ultimate dream is, however, the stabilisation of Turkish currency, though it is obvious that for that purpose a considerably larger capital than that possessed by the State Bank will be required. Hopes are clearly based on the report which M. Rist will prepare and on the confident belief that in due course a foreign loan will be forthcoming. The newspapers, at any rate, are unanimous in stating that the State Bank law provides that the gold value of the stabilised Turkish pound will be determined after the conclusion of a definite agreement between the Government and the holders of the Ottoman Public Debt and will be the subject of a special law.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

[E 3349/463/44] No. 90.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received June 23.)

(No. 237.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 18, 1930*

AS Mr. Roberts had the honour to report in his telegram No. 34 from Angora of the 10th June, the negotiations on the questions arising out of the exchange of populations between Turkey and Greece, which have so often appeared to be on the point of conclusion, were at last terminated by the signature of a treaty on that date. At the last moment agreement seemed once more to be about to elude the grasp of the negotiators, as indicated in Mr. Ramsay's telegram No. 112 of the 7th June; but the Greek Minister succeeded in inducing the Minister for Foreign Affairs to drop certain modifications which had been put forward on the Turkish side and which, though of a verbal character, would, if persisted in, have thrown doubt on the sincerity of the Turkish desire to reach a settlement. Even the process of checking the text had a pitfall in reserve, as at this stage the Turks demanded the substitution of Istanbul for Constantinople. The Greek Government accepted, but insisted on the consequential insertion of article 27 to avoid any possibility of misunderstanding.

2. At the moment of signing the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Greek Minister exchanged speeches, the text of which will be found enclosed.* The mention of certain members of the Diplomatic Body as having lent their good offices towards this happy consummation has caused some amusement and even surprise. The Greek Minister told Mr. Roberts that the Soviet Ambassador had undoubtedly, though for what reason it was not wholly clear, worked throughout in favour of a settlement. The reference to the Italian Embassy was to be expected, but, according to M. Polykhroniades, the insertion of the name of the somewhat over-zealous counsellor of that Embassy, M. Koch, was an after-thought, as it was not mentioned in the speech as delivered. It is hard to see what justification the Hungarian Minister can have had for posing as the honest broker, but the greatest surprise of all is the inclusion of my French colleague, who, so M. Polykhroniades states, has had no connexion with the negotiations whatsoever.

* Not printed.

3. I have the honour to enclose a copy of the treaty,* for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the Greek Minister. Article 4 provides, it will be seen, for the delivery by the neutral members of the Mixed Exchange Commission of an opinion on the question of the liquidation of the property of exchangeables, and for the acceptance of this award by the two Governments prior to ratification. M. Polykhroniades was good enough to read to Mr. Roberts the conclusions of the award, which was given on the 12th June. It is a lengthy document of sixty pages, with annexes numbering a further eighty-two. The neutrals point out that an individual valuation of properties, as provided in the Lausanne Convention, would require a considerable expansion of the personnel of the commission, and would last at least ten years and cost some £2 million. It would give rise to endless difficulties and differences of opinion, and would in all probability ultimately prove impossible of realisation. They then examine the alternative of a global estimation of the value of these properties, which they reject on the ground that no sufficient data are available and that the Lausanne Convention affords no justification for such a proceeding, which could only be undertaken in virtue of a new agreement between the Governments to this effect. There is, therefore, no basis for ascertaining the net sum due on balance by one Government to the other, and the neutrals accordingly advise the Governments to waive their rights in this respect under the convention. The Greek Minister was full of praise for this report, the work, he said, chiefly of Herr Andersen, whose contribution towards the settlement had been most valuable. It had recalled the true nature of the arrangement contemplated by the Lausanne Convention, which there had been a tendency to lose sight of. It was a document whose recommendations no Government could afford to override.

4. M. Polykhroniades paid a warm tribute to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, whom he had found an unexpectedly satisfactory and straightforward negotiator. The difficulties had proceeded from the Ministers of Finance and of Education, both like the Minister for Foreign Affairs former heads of the Turkish delegation to the Mixed Exchange Commission, who were, perhaps, in some measure influenced by jealousy of what must be considered a marked personal success for Tevfik Rüstü Bey. The treaty also reflects great credit on the Greek Minister, who, strongly supported by M. Veniselos, appears to have resolutely concentrated on essentials and to have refused to let himself be led away into the mazes in which the subject abounds. Tevfik Kâmil Bey, the present head of the Turkish delegation, whose conciliatory disposition has contributed in no small measure to the success of the negotiations, pays a like tribute to M. Polykhroniades.

5. The Greek and Turkish Governments having both immediately signified their acceptance of the neutrals' award, which was in accordance with expectations, the treaty was, as reported in my telegram No. 38 of this morning, submitted last night to the Angora Assembly with a view to ratification. Tevfik Rüstü Bey made a short speech in which he sought to disarm criticism by emphasising that agreement had only been possible as a result of mutual sacrifice. Neither party had secured all that it desired, and individuals would doubtless suffer, but he appealed for a consideration of the treaty from the broader point of view of national interests. A few criticisms were made by Deputies, who accused the Turkish delegates of having been too generous and of having abandoned the Turkish refugees. At that price, they said, peace was meaningless and came back to a question of force. The treaty was, however, never in any danger, the debate was soon closed, and ratification was voted by 189 votes to 15, there being two abstentions.

6. Ratifications are, it will be seen, to be exchanged in Athens. M. Polykhroniades does not anticipate difficulties in the execution of the stipulations of the treaty, claiming that he has been careful to avoid any lack of precision which might give rise to uncertainty or disagreement. He anticipates that it should be possible for the Mixed Exchange Commission to terminate its labours in another eight or ten months.

7. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Athens.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

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* Not printed.

[E 3368/463/44] No. 91.

Mr. Ramsay to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received June 24.)

(No. 341. Confidential.)

Sir, *Athens, June 20, 1930.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 338 of the 18th June,* I have the honour to inform you that I enquired of the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs at his reception to-day whether there was any doubt of the Bill for the ratification of the Greco-Turkish Agreement being passed by Parliament. M. Karapanayotis replied that there was no doubt whatever about it, because the refugees did not dare to oppose the Government, now that the leaders of all parties were agreed that the Government was under no obligation to compensate them for the sacrifice of their claims against Turkey. He said that the Government had not even a moral claim to compensate them, as they had already spent more on the settlement of the refugees than five times the amount of their claims against Turkey. It was quite understood that failure to ratify would not increase the chances of the refugees of getting any payment from Turkey and the Government's promise to complete the settlement of the refugees on the land was of value to the peasant refugees.

2. I asked the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs whether he could explain why the Greek and Turkish Governments had formally thanked the Italian Government for their assistance in the negotiations, reports of which I had seen in the press. M. Karapanayotis said that the Italian Ambassador at Angora had once or twice intervened to smooth over matters and that M. Michalacopoulos had been afforded an opportunity of meeting the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs in Italy. Moreover, the "neutrals" had actually proposed to refer their recommendation as to the drafting of article 5 concerning the properties of "exchangeables" to the arbitration of the Italian Ambassador at Angora. He added that this was now denied by the neutrals, but it was a fact. The Italian Ambassador had accepted the task and the Turkish Government had also agreed, but the Greek Government had refused because they saw objections to facing the refugees with an unwelcome decision based on the opinion of a single representative of a great Power. They would find the decision of one Italian at Angora more difficult to accept than that of the "neutrals," even though it would have been to the same effect, as the Ambassador had indicated in advance that it would be.

3. The action of the two Governments in addressing their polite thanks to the Italian Government was therefore designed to remove any unfavourable impression that might have been produced on Signor Mussolini by the Greek Government's rejection of the proposed reference to the Italian Ambassador at Angora.

4. I have transmitted copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassadors at Angora and Rome.

I have, &c.
PATRICK RAMSAY.

[E 3421/463/44] No. 92.

Mr. Ramsay to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received June 26.)

(No. 119.)

(Telegraphic.) R. *Athens, June 26, 1930.*

MY telegram No. 118.

Græco-Turkish agreement passed second reading in Chamber of Deputies by 191 to 19.

(Repeated to Constantinople.)

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* Not printed

[E 3476/3476/44] No. 93.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 242.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 23, 1930.*

THE session of the Turkish Assembly which closed on the 17th instant has not been remarkable for any great legislative achievement. During the winter and spring the sittings were rarely of more than a few minutes' duration, for work was confined to the committees, and only in the last month has there been a fever of legislative activity. During that period eleven commercial treaties with foreign States were approved, a law was passed for the foundation of a State Bank and, finally, at its last meeting, the Chamber voted the law for the ratification of the Turco-Greek agreement, which, it is hoped, will pave the way for the development of normal and, perhaps, even friendly relations between the two countries.

2. Having disposed of the Turco-Greek treaty, the Minister for Foreign Affairs made a short and quite featureless speech on the foreign political situation. In foreign affairs, Tevfik Rüstü Bey remarked, all Turkey's efforts were directed towards the furtherance of the cause of peace. Turkey had accepted every invitation addressed to her to be present at a peace congress and she attached two conditions to every so-called peace formula—equal treatment for all and nothing directed against anyone, for political groupings only led to disaster. Turkey is seeking to develop herself in peace, but, possibly having in mind her omission from the proposed European Federation, "Turkey will not recognise any decision taken at a meeting or by a body on which she is not represented."

3. The parliamentary session was then closed by a speech from Ismet Pasha, who dealt exclusively with the economic situation. He passed in review the measures taken by the Government to meet a financial crisis of much gravity, congratulated the country on the loyalty with which it had accepted restrictions and on the success which had attended them, emphasised the importance of the foreign debt, as regards which he could not, in view of the negotiations in progress, say anything at the moment, and appealed for a continuation of the campaign of private and public economy which, with the aid of the laws passed during the session, would very soon place the country on a sound economic foundation.

4. It would, I think, be mistaken to assume that Ismet Pasha's optimism is absolutely groundless. He certainly believes what he says, and impartial observers of events here in the last year must see grounds for hope. When the harvest failed last year and the entire economic fabric seemed doomed to imminent collapse, no ray of hope could be seen. Ministers and Deputies alike showed their complete ignorance of financial and economic laws. All sorts of wild schemes were envisaged, which could only have led to greater disaster. But the Prime Minister kept his head. He sought and obtained extended powers from the Chamber and, in practice, if not in theory, governed without it. Having emerged triumphant from earlier crises, he faced the new one with courage, showed a willingness to treat, albeit high-handedly, with the holders of Turkey's foreign debt, imposed rigid economy on Government Departments who were playing havoc with financial transactions of all kinds, and curbed the zeal of unbalanced Deputies, who fathered the wildest of extravagant schemes. It would be premature to say to-day that he has succeeded. He has, however, averted the threatened collapse. The economic situation of the Government is certainly better than a few months ago seemed possible, and prospects for the coming harvest are good. The end, it is true, is not yet in sight, for Turkey has again, for all practical purposes, defaulted, and salvation can probably only come through a settlement with the bondholders, the contracting of a foreign loan and a complete reorganisation of her financial system. Nevertheless, it is interesting, and a measure of the success so far achieved, that a leading banker in this town remarked a few days ago that, if the existing restrictions, which have gone far towards creating a trade balance, are maintained much longer, and if the production of the country is developed, the danger will be not so much a depreciation but an appreciation of Turkish currency which might, when stabilisation takes place on a sound basis, tempt the Turkish Government, as it did that of Italy, to stabilise at an unduly high level and so create fresh difficulties in the future. That moment is, however, not yet, for, though the Turkish lira has now been kept steady for some months, few would anticipate anything but its depreciation on an open market to-day. Moreover, the fact that to-day there is something approaching a trade balance is largely due to excessive importation before the introduction of the new tariff in October 1929.

5. I have, in the preceding paragraph, given the credit for the partial success already achieved to Ismet Pasha, for to him it almost certainly belongs. When the crisis arose, his critics were numerous and there were more than rumours that his day had passed. The Ghazi was believed to be on the point of abandoning his chief and his best lieutenant. Fortunately he did not, and to-day the position of Ismet Pasha appears as secure as it has ever been. His services to the country are only second to those of the Ghazi. But his health is indifferent and has suffered from the strain of the past year when so much of the burden has fallen on his own shoulders. He will, if it is humanly possible, see his country over the major financial obstacles which lie ahead, but, in the nature of things, another must, at no very distant date, be called upon to take the helm.

6. The fact that parliamentary elections will take place in the summer of 1931 makes it probable that important changes will take place before then. Whether the ultimate succession will go to Fethi Bey, the Ambassador in Paris and a Francophil, to Sukrü Kaya Bey, the Minister of the Interior, or to another, it is, however, too early to estimate. Suffice it to say that the Minister of the Interior, unlike most of his colleagues, has considerably strengthened his position during the past year. He occupies a high place in the counsels of the Ghazi and is believed to exercise increasing influence in Cabinet councils. He has, moreover, had wide administrative experience and possesses a broadmindedness which is still somewhat rare at Angora. To him is due the fact that, within a year, two members of my staff have been enabled to visit and to travel freely in the forbidden zone east of the Euphrates, while he is also responsible for the simplification within the last month of the conditions governing the residence and travel of foreigners in Turkey. He would not be an ideal Prime Minister and could not be expected to have the authority or to exercise the influence of Ismet Pasha, but he is to-day regarded as the latter's probable successor, and the choice might, among a lot of rather indifferent likely candidates at Angora, be not altogether a bad one.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.